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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**The Urban Council**

INDECISION rather than opposition was probably the reason why no member would come forward to second Mr. Brook Bernacchi's motion on Tuesday recommending that the Urban Council be given a measure of "financial independence" in the fulfilment of its functions. The proposition, while simple enough in principle, must be attended by difficulties in practice. It is a subject calling for careful consideration and conceivably Mr. Bernacchi's fellow councillors felt they had not had enough time to ponder over the motion and its implications before committing themselves to a vote.

WHILE perhaps not yet advanced in their convictions as Mr. Bernacchi concerning the Urban Council's rights to possess direct control over expenditure, several members of the Council have indicated, indirectly, that they have the subject in mind. The Hon. Ngan Shing-kwan intimated on Tuesday that he wanted to see a committee formed to consider items in the current Annual Estimates for which the Urban Council is responsible; at a recent meeting he also called for the provision of more public latrines while Mr. Dhun Ruttonjee complained the Council had insufficient staff at its disposal—both matters involving additional expenditure. In the course of time it can be expected that the question of the Council's control over finances will again be promoted, and by then members' opinions will have become crystallised.

THE procedural "incident" on Tuesday raised one interesting point. While the Chairman's rulings at the meeting itself were beyond dispute, we would enquire under what Standing Order the Hon. K. M. A. Barnett independently withheld motions from the Council. The action suggests that the Chairman possesses the right of veto before the Council is given the opportunity of studying members' propositions. In this case the Chairman did not specifically state his authority, assuming it is embodied in Standing Orders, and we feel that an explanation would not be out of order.

**Additional, But Limited US Aid For Indo-China**

**CONGRESS WILL HAVE THE LAST WORD**

Washington, June 18.

The United States has promised to increase its aid to French Union forces in Indo-China within limitations set by Congress, it was announced officially tonight.

A communique issued at the conclusion of three days of conferences between the French Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China, M. Jean Letourneau, and senior United States officials disclosed that the United States was already bearing one-third of the total cost of the war in Indo-China.

The communique said that in the common struggle against Communism, strategic factors and local and general resources required that the free countries each bear part of the responsibility for assistance in the specified areas where Communism had resorted to force of arms.

It explained that the United States had assumed a large share of the burden in Korea while France had the primary role in Indo-China.

The partners, however, recognised the obligation to help each other in their areas of primary responsibility to the extent of their capabilities and within the limitations imposed by their global obligations.

"It was agreed that success in this continuing struggle would entail an increase in the common effort and that, the United States, for its part, will therefore, within the limitations set by Congress, take steps to expand its aid to the French Union," the communique said.

"It was further agreed that this increased assistance over and above present United States aid for Indo-China, which now approximates one-third of the total cost of Indo-China operations, would be specially devoted to assisting France in the building of the national armies of the Associated States."

It said M. Letourneau revealed the fact, which amply demonstrated the determination of the Associated States to pursue with increased energy the strengthening of their authority and integrity both against internal subversion and external aggression.

**FULL AUTHORITY**  
He had pointed out that the Government of the Associated States now exercised full authority, except that a strictly limited number of services relating to the necessities of the war remained temporarily in French hands.

The communique said the conversations confirmed the determination to prosecute the defence of Indo-China and their confidence in a free, peaceful and prosperous future for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

The principle underlying the exchange of views was the common recognition that the integral part of the world-wide resistance by the free nations to

Communism's attempts at conquest and subversion.

It reported "unanimous satisfaction" over the vigorous and successful course of military operations in spite of the continuous conflict and aid received by the Communist forces from Communist China.

"The excellent performance of the Associated States forces in battle was found to be a source of particular encouragement," the communique said.

"Special tribute was paid to the 52,000 officers and men of the French Union and Associated States armies who have been lost in this six years' struggle for freedom in Southeast Asia and to the 75,000 other casualties."

United States officials from the State Department, Defence Department, Mutual Security Agency and Treasury took part in the talks with M. Letourneau.

The Ambassadors of Cambodia and Vietnam also participated.

**ACHESON CONFIDENT**

Washington, June 18. "Once again the policy of meeting aggression is paying off," said Mr. Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, in reference to Indo-China at a Press conference here today.

He added, "We can, I believe, be confident that as we carry out the plans upon which we have agreed, we can anticipate continued favourable developments in the maintenance and consolidation of the free world's bulwark in Indo-China."

Mr. Acheson said that the present visit to Washington of M. Jean Letourneau, French Minister of the Associated States of Indo-China, had inspired a feeling of encouragement and confidence.

His grasp of the situation and constructive approach to the military, political and economic problems involved had impressed American officials, Mr. Acheson said.

He said that Communist aggression in Indo-China, which had now been going on for six years, had been greatly stepped up because of assistance received from Communist China during the past two years.

"Yet, under French leadership, the threat to this part of the free world has been met with great courage and admirable resourcefulness," Mr. Acheson said.

"The military situation appears to be developing favourably."

**REDS CHECKED**  
"The Communists have made a most determined effort in Indo-China. Their aggression has been checked and recent indications warrant the view that the tide is now moving in our favour."

The effort to make Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia secure and prosperous members of the free world community had made great progress, Mr. Acheson added.

He said that the three States looked forward with confidence and determination to assuming an increasing share of the burden. Their effectiveness fully justified the programme of expansion to which the various governments were committed.

It also underlined the soundness of America's decision, subject to the availability of Congressional appropriations, to

render increasing assistance in building up these armies.

"We in the United States are aware of the vital importance of the struggle in Indo-China to the cause of the free world," he said.

"We are now bearing a considerable portion of the total burden of the war in Indo-China expressed in financial terms, although, of course, the entire combat burden is being carried by the French Union and the Associated States with the latter assuming a constantly increasing share."

Mr. Acheson said that there was increasing evidence of the growing vitality of the Associated States in handling their political, financial and economic affairs.

He did not think it was generally realised to what extent the new States were in fact controlling their own affairs. Only a limited number of services related to the necessities of the war remained temporarily in French hands—Reuters.

**3,000 AFRICANS RIOT**

**Odendaalstrut, June 18.**  
One African was killed and several Africans and one white policeman were injured when about 3,000 Africans rioted today on the outskirts of this new goldfields town.

Police were stoned, but quelled the riot with batons, arresting three African men and two African women.

The Africans were demonstrating against a new law which compels African women as well as men to carry identity passes. Fighting broke out when a crowd of Africans threatened Europeans who were explaining the new law to them. These Europeans—the manager of the Town Council's Native Affairs Department, Mr. C. H. Coetzee, Deputy Mayor B. Riegel and two municipal employees—left the African settlement when Mr. Riegel's car was set on fire and another car overturned.

The police from Odendaalstrut and neighbouring Welkom were called and were stoned as they entered the settlement.

The condition of some of the Africans injured in the subsequent fight was reported to be serious—Reuters.

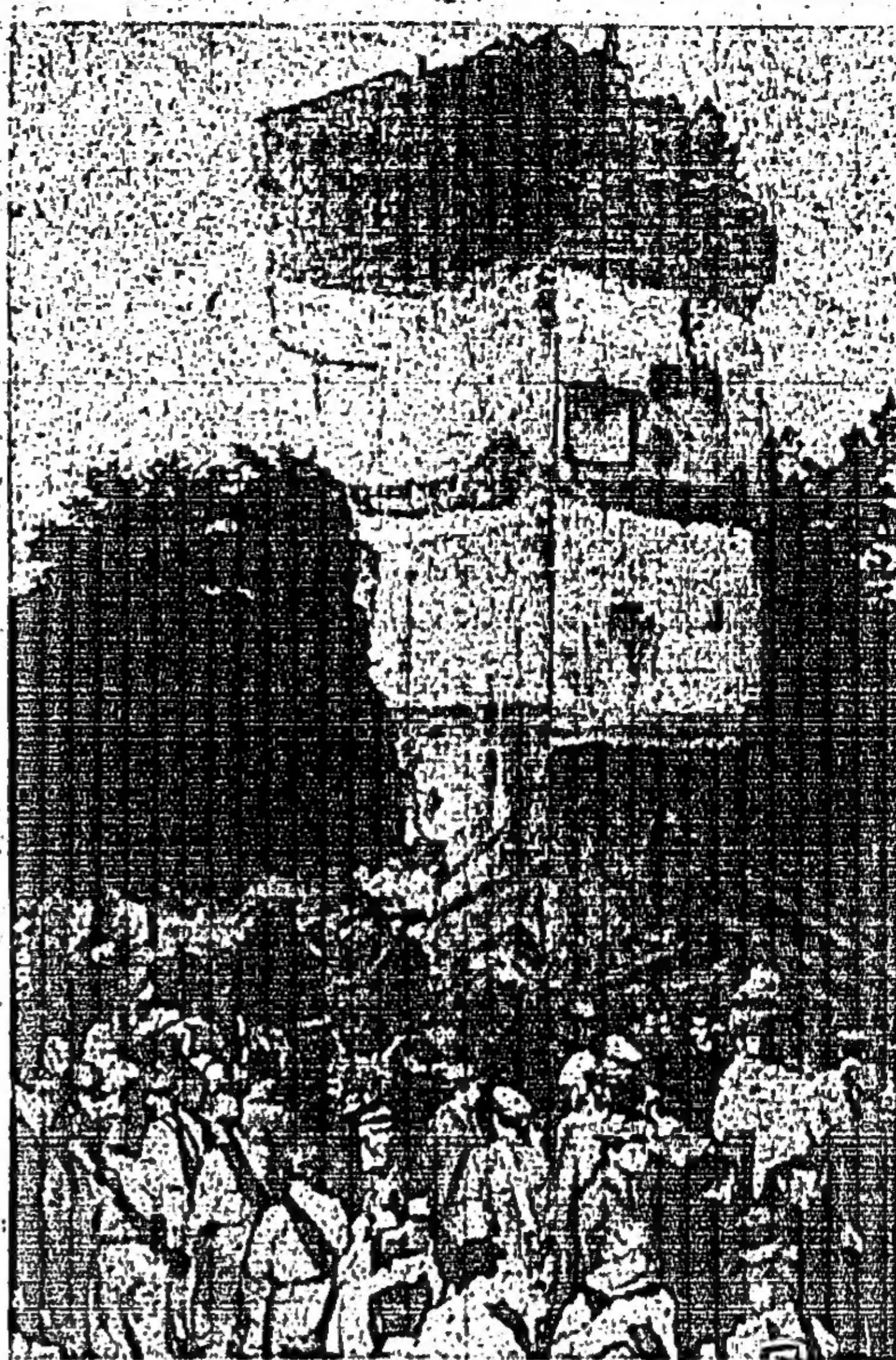
**TRUMAN STANDS BY DECISION**

Washington, June 18. President Truman today turned down an appeal by a trader union delegation to change his decision not to seek re-election.

The delegates were from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

One of them, Mr. Joseph Fisher, said that the presidential reply to the appeal was "No; that is impossible"—Reuters.

**Explosion Aftermath**



This is all that remains of a three storey house in the workers section of Milan after a mysterious explosion in which three children and eight adults were killed. The blowing up of a secret cache of Communist ammunition or a gas leak, are two of the possible causes so far given for the catastrophe. — London Express.

**Red China And UN**

**BRITISH GOVT'S ATTITUDE**

London, June 18.

The British Government believed that the people's Government of China in the United Nations but not at present because she was "actually breaking the rules of the club she desires to join," declared the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden today.

He was replying in the House of Commons to a Labour Member, Mr. Sydney Silverman, who had urged that the Communist Government and not Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists should represent China.

Mr. Silverman asked what Mr. Eden was doing to secure the representation on the Security Council of the de facto Government of China. "In view of the fact that in the absence of such representation doubt has been cast on the legality of the Council's decisions under the Charter."

**LEGAL DECISION**

Mr. Eden replied, "As the present Chinese representative on the Security Council is properly accredited in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, there can therefore be no doubt as to the legality of the Council's decisions."

Mr. Eden added that he was in complete agreement with the following observation by his Labour predecessor, Mr. Herbert Morrison, last June:

"That the British Government believe the Central People's Government should represent China in the United Nations, but in view of that Government's persistence in behaviour which is inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter it appears to the British Government that consideration of the question should be postponed."—Reuters.

**Plane Explodes**

Turin, June 18.

An Italian Air Force captain was killed when his Mustang fighter crashed and exploded on the slopes of the 3,000-foot high Colle Della Madalena near Turin during a training flight today.—Reuters.

**MALIK GIVES UN A SURPRISE**

**Mild Statement On Germ Warfare**

United Nations, June 18.

Russia called a meeting of the UN Security Council on Wednesday, to consider its germ warfare charges and Jacob Malik surprised everybody by simply appealing for support of the Geneva Convention outlawing the use of bacteriological weapons without delivering a propaganda speech against the United States.

Malik spoke less than twenty minutes and delivered an appeal for support of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 in restrained terms. It had been anticipated he would use his position as president of the Council for June to parade discredited charges that the US forces have used germ warfare in Korea.

He simply pointed out that 48 countries had signed a treaty outlawing bacteriological weapons and 42 had ratified the instrument. He said that only the US and Russia among the members of the Security Council had failed to ratify it.

He said "the threat from bacteriological weapons makes it imperative that the United Nations take the necessary steps to prevent their use as weapons."

The necessity of Security Council consideration was also emphasised by propagation of bacteriological weapons in several countries, Malik said, "a fact which carries a threat to the peace and security of the peoples of the world."

The closest Malik came to open propaganda was the assertion that "among statesmen and public figures there is a difference of opinion about the advisability of using bacteriological weapons" but he did not name any country or any statesman. He said, "The Soviet Union proposes at present to appeal to all states which have not yet ratified... the protocol of Geneva to do so... assuming thus the obligation of strictly complying with its terms."—United Press.

**Assembly Votes For Anti-Rheetics**

Pusan, June 18.

Three strong opponents of President Syngman Rhee were elected temporary chairman today of the National Assembly, with the support of pro-Rhee and middle-of-the-road members.

The move was interpreted as a gesture aimed at encouraging anti-Rhee Assemblymen to support a compromise solution to the Republic's political crisis.—Associated Press.

**Twins For Ingrid**

Rome, June 18.

Film star Ingrid Bergman on Tuesday night became the proud mother of king-sized twin girls, Isabel and Ingrid.

"All three of them are fine," said Dr. Peter Nardone, as he emerged from the delivery room.

Miss Bergman was under complete anaesthetic during the delivery, which was more than two weeks overdue.

Roberto Rossellini, the man for whom Miss Bergman abandoned Hollywood and husband to marry, was at her bedside. His face, creased with anxiety, broke into a joyful grin as all went well.

Then the Italian director became almost delirious with happiness when he was told that Isabel, the first-born, weighed 7 pounds 3 ounces while Ingrid, who followed half an hour later, weighed 8 pounds 5 ounces. The couple had wanted girls.—Associated Press.

**DISCONCERTING**

London, June 18.

Gordon Hooper 27, today noticed his own name on the Kidderminster War Memorial.

He has declined an offer to have it removed, as this might spoil the Memorial.—Reuters.

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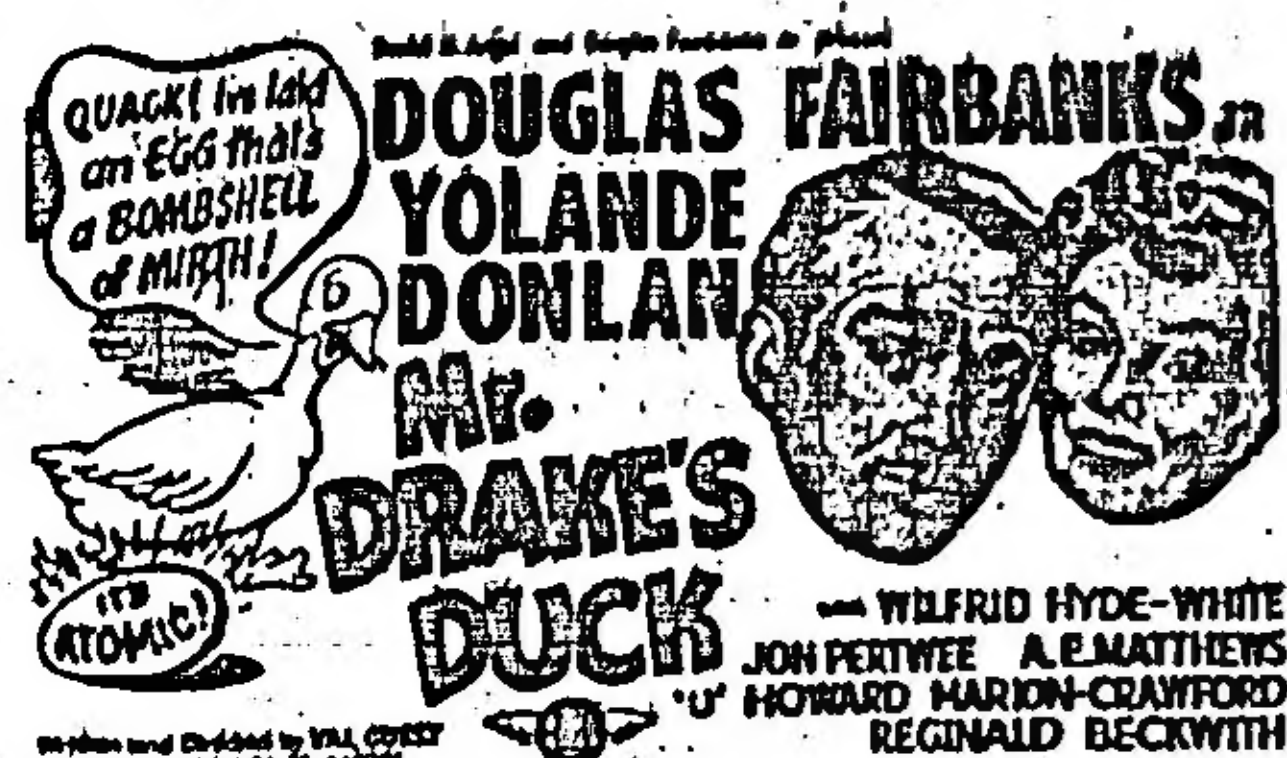




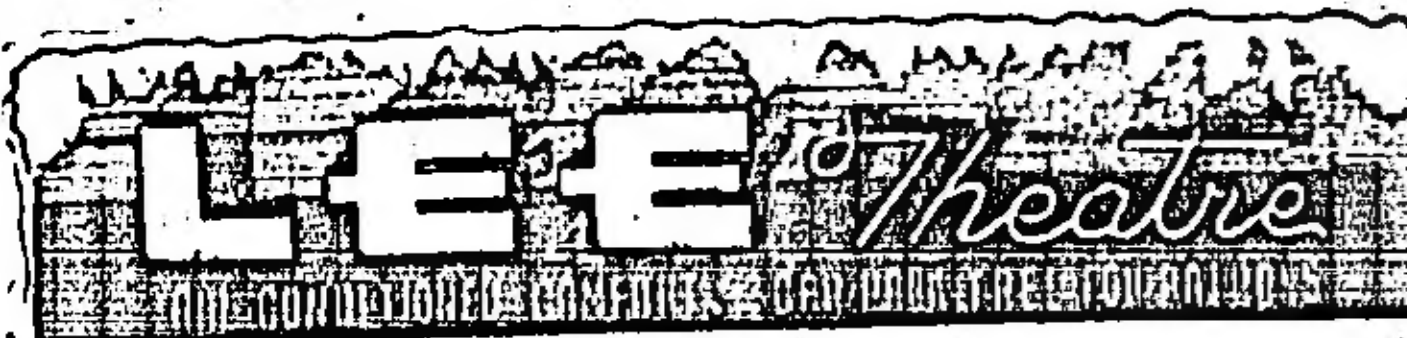
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## Consecration Of New Priests



New priests are consecrated in the Montjuich Stadium at Barcelona during the 35th International Eucharistic Congress, which was attended by half a million pilgrims from all over the world. During the closing ceremonies over 800 new priests were ordained.—Express Photo.

## It Was All A Mistake

Sydney, June 18. As the belief that they were being attacked by elderly deaf and dumb cleaners fought firemen who tried to carry him and his mute wife from their cottage next to a burning chemical factory where there had been three explosions. When a fireman pointed to his helmet, the mute apologised in sign language.—Reuter.

## EXPULSION OF CHINESE

Saigon, June 18. Fourteen Chinese have been expelled from Vietnam as a security measure, the Vietnam official Gazette revealed today.

Authoritative sources stated that the measure was taken to prevent the possibility of Chinese Communist propaganda action in Vietnam and to compel Chinese nationals to fill out residence cards and business returns. Large numbers of Chinese in Vietnam fail to obtain identity cards in order to avoid paying commercial taxes.—France-Press.

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21. S The Fountainhead  
22. S The Tale of Hoffmann  
23. M Valadon  
24. T Moonlight  
25. W The Magic Bow  
26. T Monsieur Beaucaire

## Victory Won In International War Against Locusts

London, June 18. The all-out international war against desert locusts in the Middle East appears to have resulted in a victory so far, United Nations anti-locust experts disclosed today.

But locusts which survived the chemical strafing and widespread poison bait campaign of April and May now present new threats to two areas — firstly, southern and south-western Arabia, eastern Ethiopia and the Somaliland peninsula; and, secondly, Pakistan and India.

Israel, which had kept up rigorous patrols following locust invasions from Jordan in April and last month, is free of the insects, and Egypt — which quickly attacked and destroyed the invading swarms — has apparently saved its rich Nile Valley crops.

Heavy rains in south-western and southern Iran promoted locust egg-laying, and by late May an estimated 1,000,000 acres were covered with egg deposits.

Fresh hatchlings into hoppers occurred in this area and anti-locust commanders from various nations, led by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, continued their chemical warfare.

The campaign to exterminate locusts in Saudi Arabia was successful in most of the country but a few fledglings appeared again early this month.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN  
Eggs and hoppers have been reported in Pakistan and scattered swarms in India. New swarms breeding in Iran present an immediate threat to both India and Pakistan.

French Somaliland is reported to be clear but eggs have been laid at many points in British Somaliland where there is a strong campaign to wipe them out.

During May yellow swarms and hoppers were noted at many points throughout the country and a strong campaign is under way to stave off development of major swarms.

In Afghanistan, which was invaded by several swarms in April, more eggs were laid in two areas last month.—United Press.

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## Decisive Stage In Europe

EDEN ON BONN AGREEMENT

London, June 18. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, guest of honour at the Pilgrims Society (an Anglo-American dining club) dinner today, said the agreements recently signed in Bonn and Paris marked a decisive stage in the policy of building up a strong Western community of nations devoted to peace.

These agreements, he said, might prove to be a turning point in post-war history. Out of them could grow a European community combining its forces and energies more closely than had ever been known before.

This community stood securely within the wider associations of the North Atlantic, he said.

"I believe that such an achievement would bring nearer the time when a relaxation of tension between East and West will seem just as desirable to the Soviets as it does to us today," Mr. Eden said.

### FILM GUARANTEE

Mr. Eden added: "When an opportunity for negotiations and for an improvement of relations does occur we must not be afraid to seize it. As our strength grows, so must our confidence and our assurance."

Mr. Eden said: "In the power and resources of the United States the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation partners have a firm guarantee against aggression in whatever quarter it may threaten."

He believed that peace could be won only through a real understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States.

He added: "We are also the bankers of the Sterling Area."

In the first ten weeks of this quarter the drain on reserves had been reduced to less than £1,000,000 a week.—Reuter.

## Offer Of Reparation To Jews

Bonn, June 18. The West German Government will shortly follow up its offer of 3,000,000,000 marks worth of goods to Israel by an offer of material reparation to the Jewish world organisations.

The offer will probably be somewhere under half the sum of \$500,000,000 claimed by the Jewish organisations.

The Government's intention is to offer payment to the organisations indirectly by way of Israel. Like the offer to Israel, it would be exclusively in goods needed — for the reconstruction and development of Israel.

The Israeli Government would write these goods up to a special account on behalf of the Jewish world organisations and would itself handle the organisations' claims and be responsible for the transfer, if needed, into dollars.

Herr Jakob Altmaier, Social Democratic member of the German Parliament and one of the men chiefly responsible for getting the talks with Israel going again after their breakdown in April, said today that he had no doubt that the Government's offer to Israel would be accepted.

The agreement would be ratified by both Parliaments this Autumn and the goods start moving soon after this.—Reuter.

### "BIDDING OFFER"

Tel Aviv, June 18. The Israeli Government has received a clear and binding offer from the German Federal Republic Government covering both the amount and period of reparation payments, and accordingly has instructed the Israeli reparation delegation in London to resume contact with the German delegation, an Israeli Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

The Israeli Government has not released details but it is privately believed that the West German Government's offer proposes \$714,000,000 in goods to be delivered over 12 years.—Associated Press.

## SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF NOTES

Belgrade, June 18. The Yugoslav Government has decided to withdraw all but one member of its Embassy staff from Sofia, Bulgaria.

The decision followed the Bulgarian rejection of three Yugoslav notes protesting the alleged kidnapping by Bulgarian Police agents of a Yugoslav citizen, Sotirovich, a Yugoslav citizen, from the Embassy precincts.

The notes also accused the Bulgarians of violating extrajudicial rights and demanded the return of Sotirovich and the punishment of his alleged kidnappers.

Today's announcement claimed that Yugoslavia had shown the "maximum tolerance" and had "done everything to liquidate the incident."

Since the Yugoslav diplomats did not have their rights assured in Sofia, conditions were unsuitable for their further stay.

"The Yugoslav Government has, therefore, decided to withdraw the entire personnel of the Embassy except for one Attaché who will deal with the necessary matters in connection with Yugoslav interests," the announcement said.—Reuter.

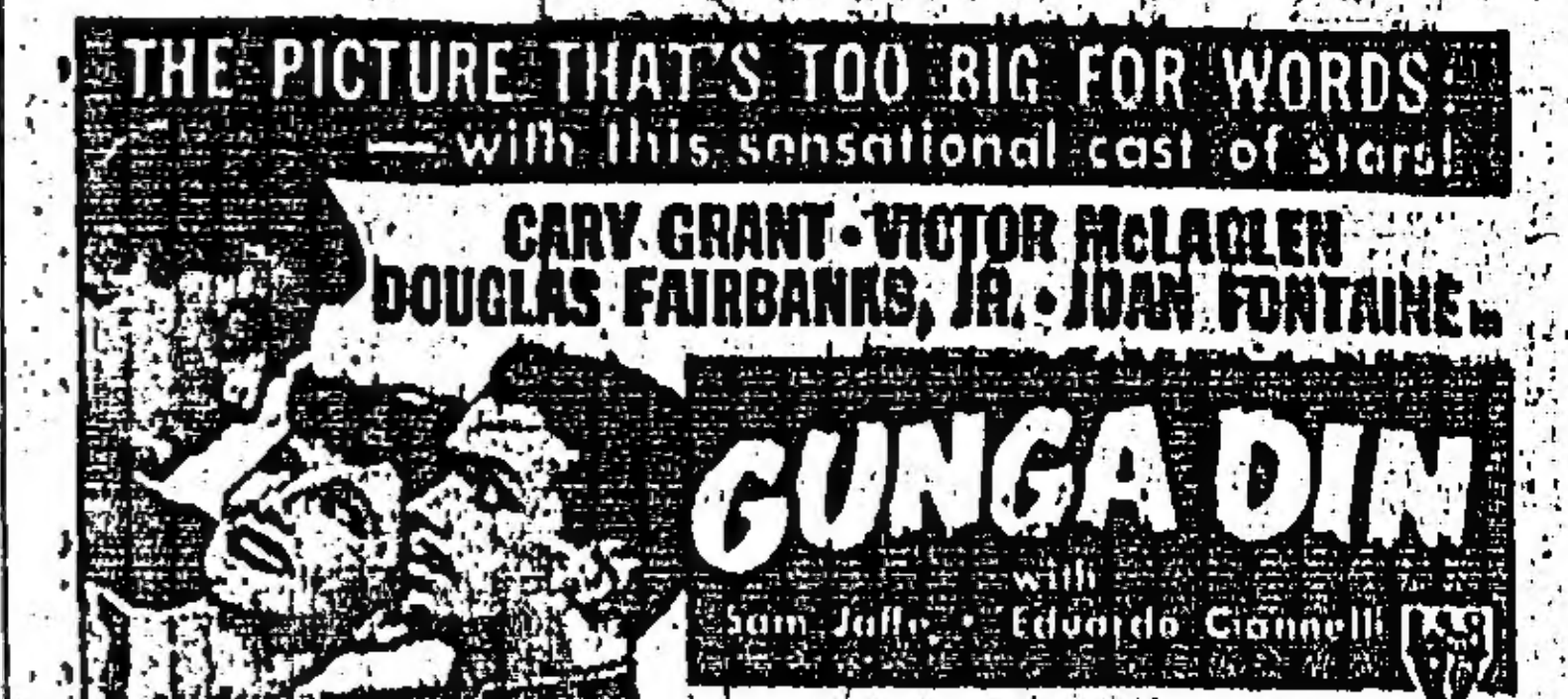
### R.E. MEMORIAL DEDICATED

London, June 18. At a service in St. Paul's Cathedral today, a roll of honour of the Corps of Royal Engineers was dedicated and laid up.

Relatives and friends at the service saw the Chief Royal Engineer, General Sir Edwin L. Morris, unveil a roll of honour containing the names of 10,839 officers and men of the Corps who lost their lives in the last war, and then hand the roll to the Archbishop of London for it to be housed in the Chapel of All Souls.—Reuter.

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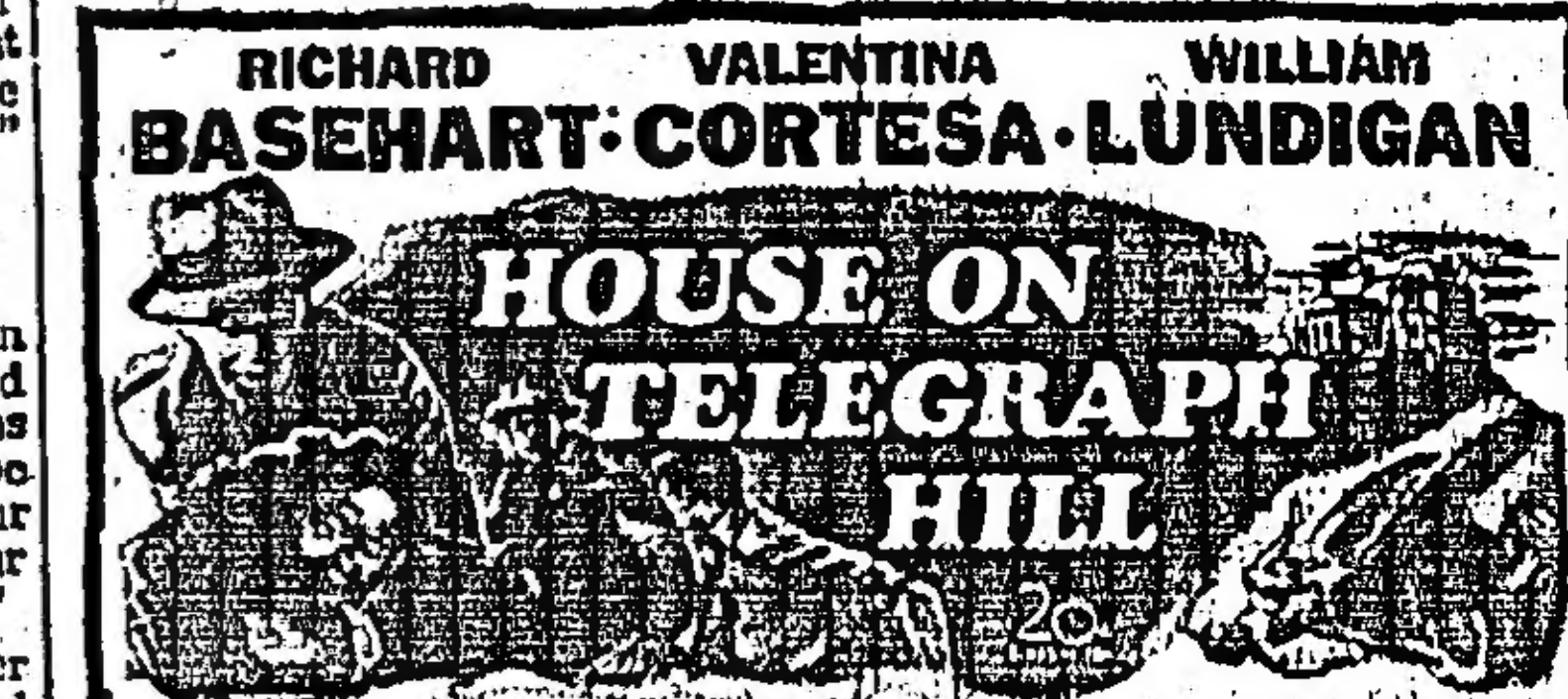
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## "Ike" At The White House



General Dwight D. Eisenhower shows off his fifth Distinguished Service Medal after it had been presented him by President Truman in the rose garden of the White House. Mrs. Eisenhower looks on. This was one of the last ceremonies attended by the General before leaving the Army to take up his Presidential election campaign. —Express Photo.

## LIVERPOOL MISHAP

Liverpool, June 18. Divers and engineers worked in relays by floodlight in rain at Hornby Dock, Liverpool, surveying damaged lock gates, which were dislodged on Monday after a mishap with the 426-ton cargo ship Overton.

Twenty ships were isolated in this section of docks after two pairs of lock gates, weighing nearly 800 tons, were torn from their heel posts.

A dock official stated today it may take several days before everything is back to normal.

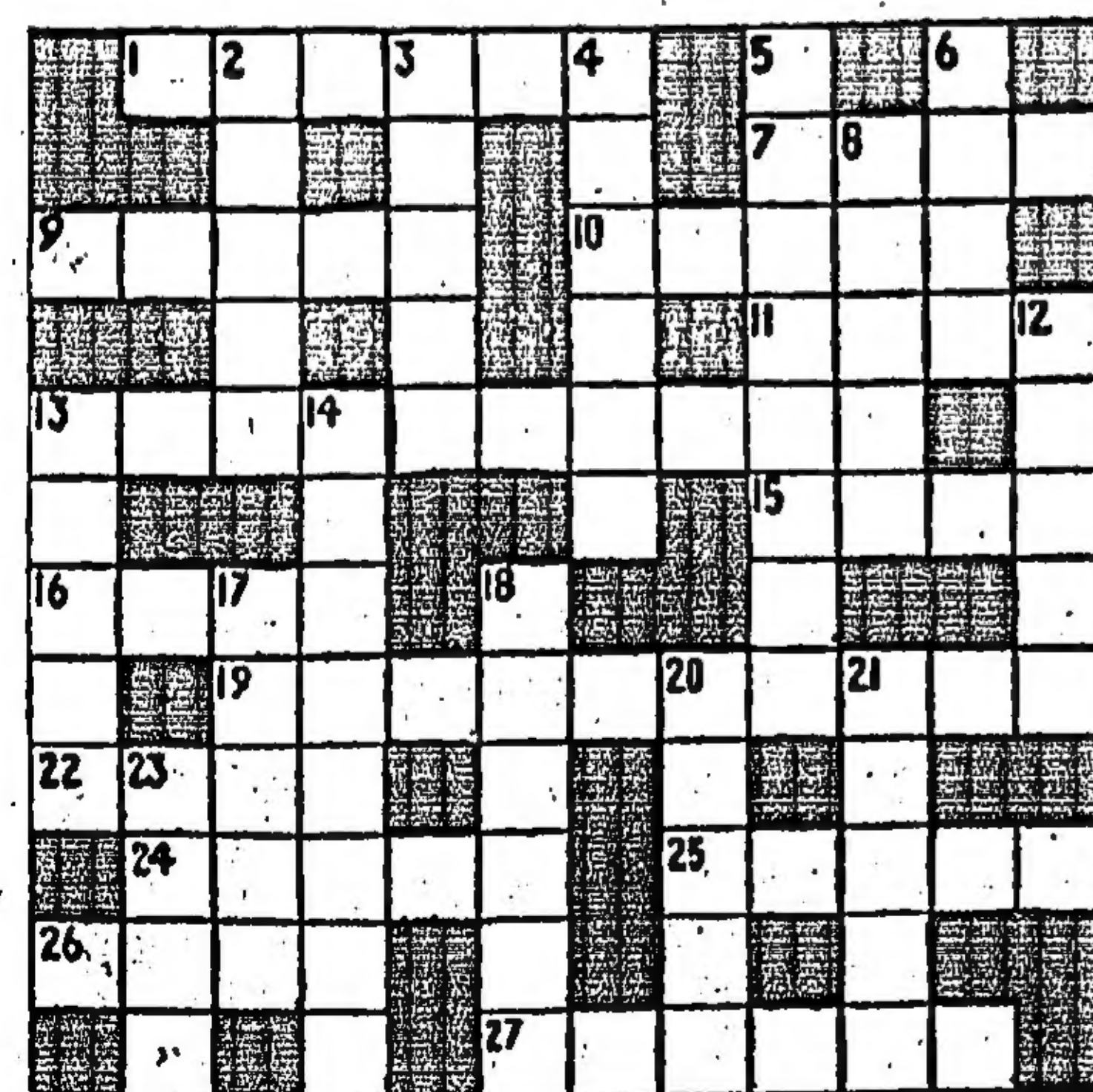
Ships in Gladstone Dock swayed at their moorings as eight feet of water rushed from the dock after the mishap. Mooring ropes had to be slackened as the ships went lower and lower. There were no casualties. —Reuter.

## UNION LEADER GAOLED

Nicosia, June 18. Michael Pissas, Secretary-General of the "new" anti-Communist Cyprus Trade Unions, was gaoled for two months today for organising a union meeting without permission.

The meeting, attended by Greek trade unions, called on Britain to cede Cyprus to Greece. —Associated Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



**ACROSS**

1 Pale (6)  
7 Poets' Ireland (4)  
9 Scribbles (5)  
10 Harmony (5)  
11 Thought (4)  
12 Blot out (10)  
13 Extent (4)  
14 Discover (4)  
15 Acts for (10)  
22 Rotate (4)  
24 Shelf (5)  
25 Striking block (5)  
26 Bundle (4)  
27 Swallow up (6)

**DOWN**

2 Month (5)  
3 Boundary (5)  
4 Coy (6)  
5 Be in doubt (8)  
6 Pleasant (4)  
8 Equestrian (5)  
12 Hoard (5)  
13 Effects (5)  
14 Means (8)  
17 Oxford college (5)  
18 Mourn (6)  
20 Colloquial talk (5)  
21 Unusual (5)  
23 Design (4)

**YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD:** Across: 1 Steals, 4 Craft, 7 Urethra, 8 Split, 10 Bars, 12 Related, 15 Tully, 16 Cede, 17 Even, 19 Siren, 20 Diddled, 21 Dear, 23 Stain, 24 Behand, 25 Amuse, 26 Heated. Down: 1 Stumbled, 2 Ecorted, 3 Laid, 5 Replaced, 6 Felled, 9 Tepid, 11 Sundries, 12 Rises, 13 Tenement, 14 Degraded, 18 Victim, 22 Sero.

# ARAB STATES CAUTIOUS OVER PACT PROPOSALS

## Definite Decision On Pan-Islamic Union Postponed

Cairo, June 18.

The Arab League States are weighing the pros and cons of a Pan-Islamic pact before making a definite decision on Pakistan's pet dream.

The Secretary of the Arab League, Abdel-Rahman Azzam Pasha, asked to comment on the proposed establishment of such a pact, refused to express either support or objection.

"Officially," he said, "no such proposal has been made. Pakistan has only invited the Muslim States to attend a Prime Ministers' conference in Karachi to study the ways and means of evolving a system of consultation among the Muslim States on questions of common interest."

To such a conference, he added, there was no objection, and all the Arab League States, except the Lebanon, have already accepted the invitation.

As regards the idea of forming a Pan-Islamic pact, he said that was still a hypothetical question on which no formal comment could be made as yet.

In the same way, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Abdel-Khalek Hassouna Pasha, refused to support or oppose the idea.

"No decision has been taken on the subject so far," he said.

Although Egypt has accepted the invitation to attend the Prime Ministers' conference on July 16 in Karachi, Hassouna said that Premier Nehru of India, Pasha was still considering whether he could go there himself.

### EX-MUFTI APPROVES

Muslim religious leaders here, on the other hand, are all-out in favour of a Pan-Islamic pact. Prominent among these are Haj Amin al-Husseini, ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, and Hassan el-Hodeibi Bey, Supreme Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood.

These leaders proclaim that a Pan-Islamic pact would be the best means of strengthening the Muslim world and freeing it of the last vestiges of "foreign imperialism."

Well-informed sources said that the Arab governments, especially the Egyptian Government, are apprehensive about the creation of a Pan-Islamic pact for two reasons:

1.—The pact would be founded on religious grounds.

2.—It would exclude, and may even antagonise, India, which is considered in Cairo and the other Arab capitals as the major Oriental power.

### NOT PRACTICAL

The sources said that the Egyptian Government feels that a religious grouping would hardly be a practical way to solve the problems of the member States in a world operating on economic, political and strategic factors.

Equally, they added, the Egyptian Government attaches great importance to the role of India in Oriental affairs. This importance was best defined by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, when he told a Press conference in Cairo early in 1949: "One of the great post-war developments is that no problem in the East can be solved without India having a say in the matter."

It is in view of this feeling in Egypt and the rest of the Arab world that the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafarullah Khan, co-chaired in a speech before the Muslim World Congress in Karachi.

### EGYPT'S DENIAL

"At present the Karachi (Prime Ministers') Conference would be confined to the Muslim States because of their religious and cultural affinity and the number of paramount problems facing them. But if this preliminary discussion was successful, the scope of the conference might be extended to include the countries other than the Muslim States."

The sources discounted the reports that Azzam Pasha fears that a Pan-Islamic pact would weaken the Arab League. On the contrary, they said, Azzam Pasha wants a bigger and stronger pact—one that would include India and countries as far away as the Philippines.

Egyptian officials also denied claims that Egypt is too jealous about her Middle East leadership to let it slip into the hands of Pakistan. —United Press.

## PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

Cairo, June 18.

A total of 40,000 Moslems have been granted permission to make this year's pilgrimage to Mecca.

This is more than double the number who travelled to the Mecca last year. The increase is partly due to the abolition of the high transit taxes formerly imposed by the Saudi Arabian Government. —United Press.

## Just Wanted To Be Alone

Hobart, June 17. John Gilbert, 38, was living in a hollow log with 10 dogs when arrested for vagrancy.

In the log were a frying pan and a billy can.

Gilbert, a World War I veteran, said that he had never heard of military pensions, wanted to be alone and was just about to leave the log for Brandy Bottom to dig potatoes.

He is now being treated for starvation. —Reuter.

## De Gasperi To Fight Neo-Fascists

### BILL PASSED BY PARLIAMENT

Rome, June 18.

Italy's Parliament tonight handed the Government a legal weapon to strike at resurgent Fascism.

The Chamber of Deputies approved a Government-sponsored Bill, which is aimed at the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), by the overwhelming vote of 410 to 34. The voting was secret.

The Senate passed the Bill on February 1.

The Communists and their extreme Left-wing allies reluctantly joined the Prime Minister, Signor Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democrats and other Centre parties in voting for the Bill.

The Communists, while hitting at the MSI, know that the Government does not plan to limit its defence of Italy's young democracy to striking at the extreme Right-wing alone.

The law provides up to 12 years' imprisonment for those who exalt Fascism or its principles and authorises the Government, after obtaining judicial authorisation, to dissolve a neo-Fascist movement and confiscate its property.

The law also empowers the Government to strike at neo-Fascists by executive decree in time of emergency.

Already the Government has framed a wider Bill aimed at any form of totalitarianism. This would also take care of overt attacks on the country's democratic order from the Left.

Some observers think that the law voted today may eventually be absorbed in this wider Bill. —Reuter.

## Socialist MP's Plan For Koje

London, June 18.

Mr Reginald Sorensen, Labour Member of Parliament suggested in the House of Commons today that the British Government should propose to the United Nations that Indian and Pakistan Government representatives should take part in the re-screening of prisoners on Koje Island.

It was possible, he added, that the Chinese People's Government would accept Indian and Pakistani representatives.

Mr Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, replied that as he was in communication with the United States on screening and cognate questions, he preferred not to make a further statement at present.

Mr Sorensen: While considering the difficulties of these negotiations, can we have an assurance that you will bear in mind the value of representatives of India and Pakistan in view of their acceptability to China at the present time?

Mr Eden: I will bear that and many other questions in mind in these difficult and delicate negotiations. I am not without hope that we may make some progress. —Reuter.

## Syria To Join In Request

New York, June 18.

Syria today announced that she will join the 11 other nations who are to make a formal request for a special U.N. Assembly on the Tunisian question.

Informed sources said that Lebanon would also sign the letter.

Lebanon abstained from the earlier unsuccessful effort to raise the Tunisian issue before the Security Council. —Associated Press.

# Persian Oil Cargo Held Up At Aden

## FIRST TEST CASE

Aden, June 18.

Captain Guiseppe Jafrate, Italian skipper of the Rose Mary, was handed a British court order here today detaining his cargo of Persian oil in Aden.

Tomorrow the Italian owners of the 632-ton tanker will appear in the first test case of its kind since the Persian Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, forced the British to quit the Persian oilfields.

Captain Jafrate and the agent for the owners, Mr Mart Kell, will be called to the local Supreme Court to show cause why the injunction banning the removal of the oil should not continue (iii) a decision on it is reached.

It was granted by Justice Campbell on the application of the Anglo-Italian Oil Company which claims that the oil, estimated at between 700 and 1,000 tons, is its property.

The Rose Mary, flying the flag of Honduras, asked for a pilot last night and came into Aden under its own steam.

The 45-year-old Captain told Reuter, "When I was approaching Aden my owners instructed me to call there though I did not require anything at the port."

Captain Jafrate said that when he left the Persian Gulf on May 27 he was uncertain where the cargo was to be discharged.

It was not known in Aden tonight how long the Rose Mary would have to stay there.

It is likely that in the next few days 11 of the crew of 10 will be repatriated to Italy.

Meanwhile, the crew have been allowed ashore.

The Rose Mary, though flying the Honduras flag, is owned by the Teresita Company of Italy. It is chartered by the Italian EPIM Petroleum Company, one of whose chiefs is Count Ettore Della Zonca.

In Switzerland, Mr Nicola Rizz, one of the Directors of the Teresita Company, said, "The Rose Mary will now have to remain in Aden until the courts there have reached a decision about the future of the cargo."

"This matter is now entirely out of our hands till a decision is handed down." —Reuter.

### HAGUE HEARING

The Hague, June 18. The World Court hearing of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute continued today with the presentation by Persia of a three-page statement replying to the arguments put forward by Britain's legal representatives, Sir Lionel Heald and Sir Eric Beckett.

Referring to the denial that Britain had definitely accepted the principle of nationalisation of Persian oil, the Persian representative, Mr Hossain Navab, said he could not see any real contradiction between Sir Gladwyn Jebb's various statements in the Security Council "in which he announced that recognition of nationalisation had been accorded by Britain after negotiations and without denying the unconditional and irrevocable character of that recognition."

## EDITOR TO TRY AGAIN

Dundee, June 18.

Mr George Morgan Thomson, editor of "Forward", was last night adopted as Labour candidate for Dundee East at a meeting of the constituency's Labour Party.

Mr Thomson, who is 31, unsuccessfully contested Hillhead, Glasgow, at the 1950 General Election.

He was educated at Grove Academy and resided at Monteth Angus before going to the west of Scotland. He served for six years in the Royal Air Force.

The vacancy at Dundee East was caused by the recent death in a road accident of Mr Tom Cook.

Voting at the last General Election was:

Mr T. F. Cook (Labour) 20,000

Miss J. S. Murray (Cons.) 22,000

Labour majority 3,000. —Reuter.

Answering Sir Eric's complaint that the Persian attitude "lacked fair play" by making misuse of a concession made after an agreement, he said that the Persians had hidden nothing in their negotiations.

Mr Navab declared that Persia's attitude had been consistent throughout whilst Britain now sought to block a measure which they had once accepted.

### "CONJURING ACT"

"The Persian people never understood by what conjuring act the concession to the oil company of 1933 could be transformed into an international treaty," he said.

The legal reply to the British case was then started by the Belgian lawyer, Professor Henri Rolin, a noted international jurist, who has been conducting the major part of Persia's case in which the jurisdiction of the Court to deal with the oil dispute is challenged.

Replying to suggestions by British spokesmen that Iran had changed its attitude during the hearing, Professor Rolin said that the Iranian Government still held in their entirety its objections to the Court's jurisdiction and the inadmissibility of this case before the Court.

Using what he called a "subtle legal argument", Professor Rolin again emphasised the validity of Persia's alternative request for a suspension of the Court's proceedings because the oil case had already been taken to the Security Council.

He was still arguing about the function of the Security Council in such a dispute when the Court adjourned until tomorrow. —Reuter.

# LICENCES NOT LIKELY TO BE GRANTED

## Blow To British Businessmen

London, June 18.

A Board of Trade spokesman said today that it was unlikely that licences would be granted for the export of most chemicals listed in agreements made recently by a group of British businessmen to sell £6,500,000 worth of textiles and chemicals to Communist China.

Replies have been posted to businessmen who sought the opinion of the Board of Trade on lists of the goods they proposed to export.

So far as could be judged from the descriptions submitted, there should be little difficulty in obtaining licences for the export of the textiles listed, the spokesman said.

But there was on strategic supplies or because of shortage of goods it was unlikely that licences would be granted for the greater part of the chemicals on the lists.

On June 9, in East Berlin, Mr Sydney Silverman, a Labour Member of Parliament, announced the conclusion of the agreement with a Chinese trade delegation.

The agreements stemmed from the World Economic Conference held in Moscow in April. —Reuter.

## A Bitter Reminder

Rome, June 18.

Emanuel Abraham, still present his credentials as Ethiopia's Ambassador to President Luigi Einaudi on Thursday in a ceremony with bitter overtones for millions of Italians.

Mr Abraham will be the first Ethiopian Ambassador to Italy since Mussolini invaded the African kingdom in 1935. In 1936 Ethiopia was annexed to Italy's East African empire. —Associated Press.

## New Delegate To Panmunjom

Washington, June 18.

The U.S. Navy announced today that Rear-Admiral John Daniel, Commander of the Third Destroyer Flotilla in the Pacific, has been assigned as delegate to the Korean truce negotiations. He replaces Rear-Admiral Rulhven Libby who had been assigned to the Naval Operations Staff at headquarters here.

The Navy said it was not usual to make changes so quickly in this particular type of duty. It indicated a change of routine. —United Press.

## Casualty List

Washington, June 18.

Total casualties suffered by the American forces since the beginning of the Korean war amounted to 109,071, according to the weekly communiqué issued by the Department of Defense.

The communiqué said that the figure included killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. —France Press.

## French Atomic Programme

Paris, June 18.

The French Council of Ministers today approved a bill to spend \$7,700 million francs on a plan aimed at providing France with industrial atomic energy within five years.

M. Felix Gaillard, Secretary of State for Finance, said the plan also included prospecting for uranium, not in France and the French Union, training of atomic engineers and technicians, intensification of research in nuclear physics and chemistry, and the construction of two powerful plutonium producing atomic piles. —Reuter.

## New British Appointment To India

London, June 18.

The British Government today announced the appointment of Sir Alexander Clutterbuck as High Commissioner in India in succession to Sir Archibald Nye.

Sir Archibald has been designated as the new British High Commissioner to Canada. He is now in London and is expected to reach Ottawa in August.

The announcement also said that Sir Stephen Holmes had been appointed British High Commissioner to Australia.

Sir Alexander Clutterbuck was formerly British High Commissioner in Canada. Sir Stephen Holmes is at present Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office in London.

Both are expected to take up their posts in October. —Reuter.

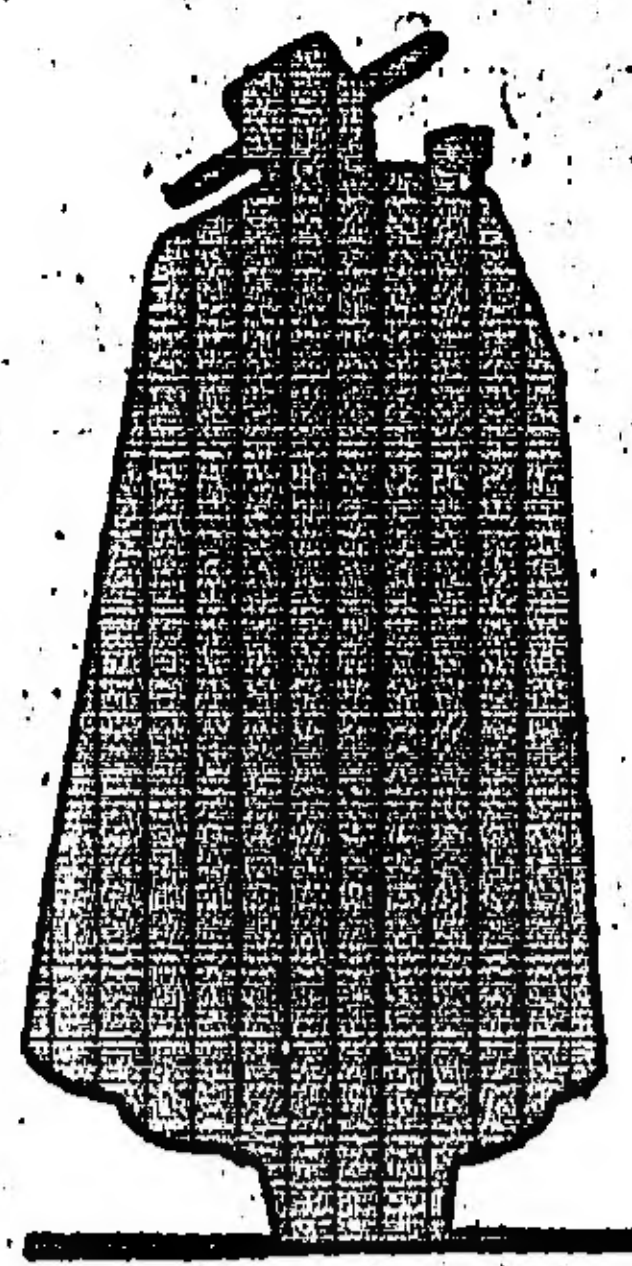
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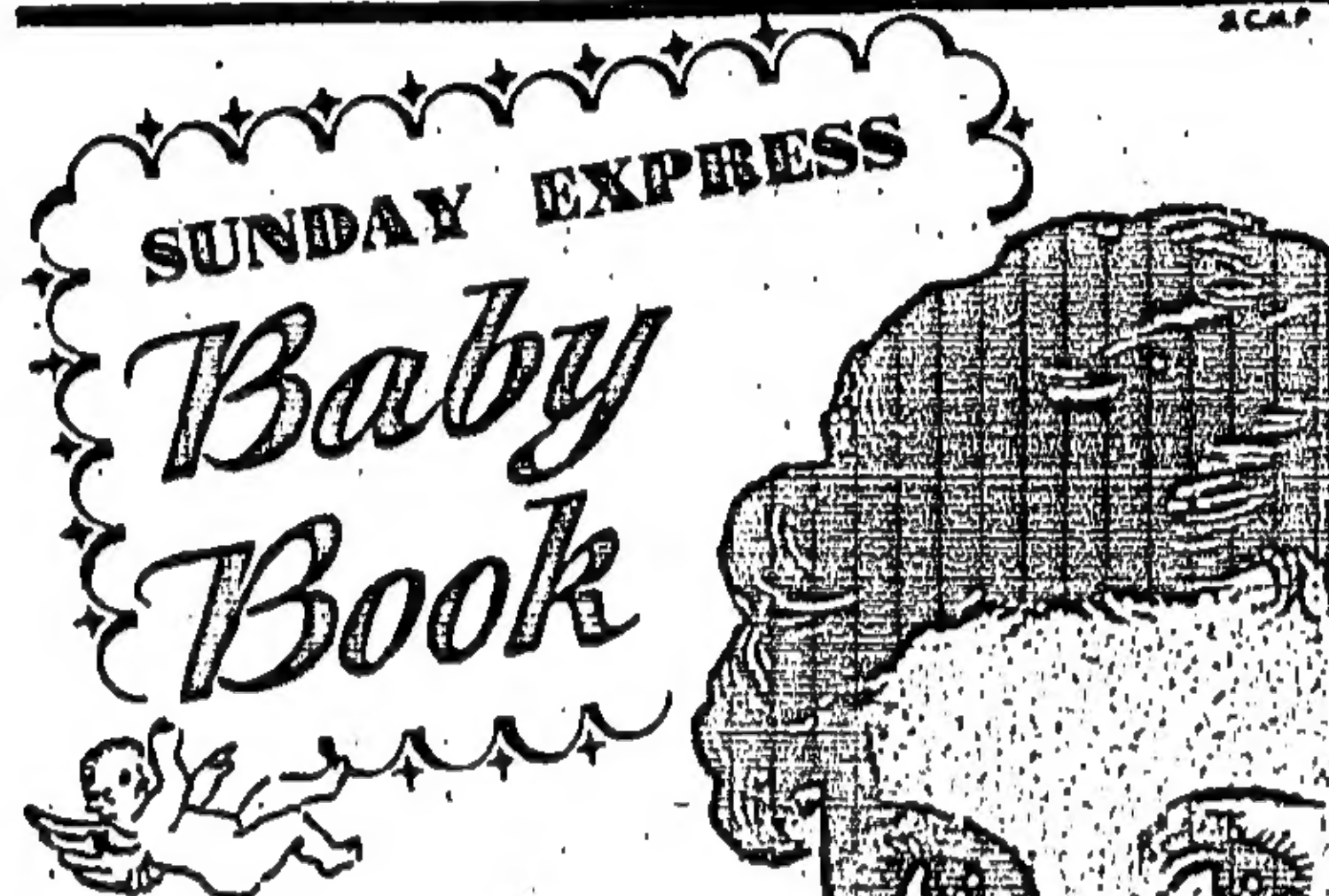
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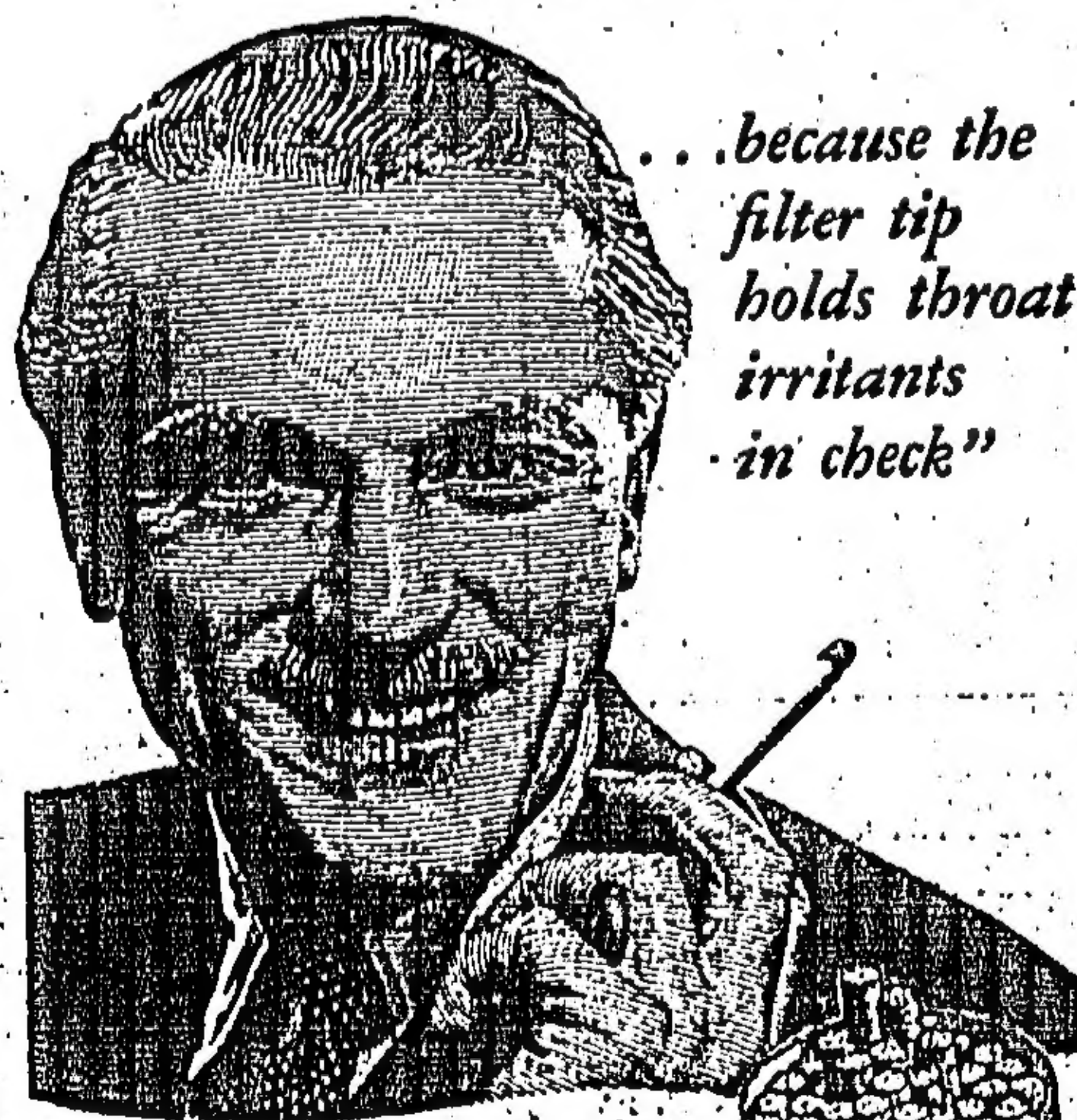
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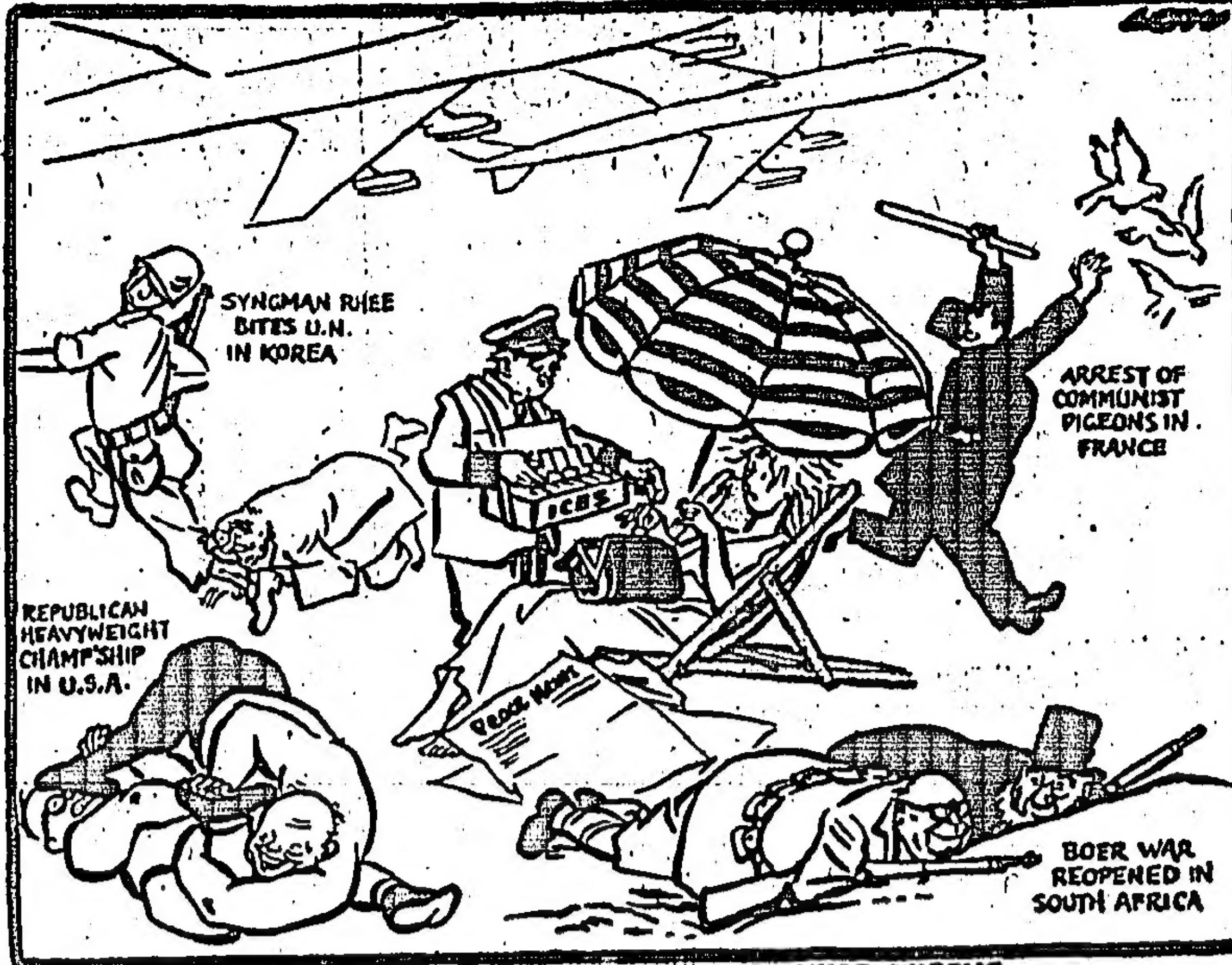
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## A CITY WITH A PAST

Chicago, Tuesday. It is 93 degrees in the shade and Chicago, while not quite prostrate from the heat, is slightly subdued.

It is almost three years since I was last in the city which is described variously as Queen of the Lakes, Gem of the Prairies, Windy City, Goliath of the Mid-West, and less polite names.

Chicago, the brass-voiced, hard-boiled, two-fisted tough town, is becoming elegant. I am staying in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, which is the largest in the world (of course). There is a convention of confectioners taking place and everyone seems to be wearing a Palm Beach suit, a pale yellow flower in his buttonhole, and two-tone shoes.

The barber's shop, almost as big as Olympic, is full of men having their nuzzles manicured and their faces massaged.

The bars have become fancy cocktail lounges and are called Garden Rooms and Old Southern Retreats. The carpets are so thick they must be mounted on foam rubber.

After several days deep in the heart of Kansas I feel a bit of a rough-neck, out of place in this mirrored palace. In Abilene, in the beer-palaces you drink out of a bottle and only get a glass when you ask for one. Here, if you drink out of a bottle you will be tossed out on to Michigan Avenue.

### Grown up

I SAID to the Chicago Sun-Times man who was showing me round: "You're getting awfully chichi here, aren't you?" He said: "Look, this is the fourth largest metropolis in the world. We're grown up. We are adult. We have culture—forget the gangster stuff: it's over and done with."

Chicagoans are sensitive about the town's reputation as a sinful city. They want to forget Al Capone, Big Bill Thompson, Huey P. Long, and the killings.

Violent crime has subsided, and the little Caesars have been pushed off their thrones. I notice on the street posters which say "Dollars for Decency. Join the citizens for cleaner Chicago."

At the moment they are more interested, however, in the national politics than in the municipal merry-go-round. This is the Presidential Convention city. Next month the Democrats and the Republicans meet here to pick their candidates.

My Sun-Times man says: "Never mind the primary elections and the pledged delegates and all the malarky of the past few weeks. Disregard even the Eisenhower home-coming at Abilene. It is right here in Chicago where the decisions will be made."

I am willing to put aside the primaries if my friend insists, but nothing is going to make me disregard Eisenhower's home-coming.

For one thing, I had the honour of a brief personal chat with the general at a private party the other day. And most of the guests were Eisenhower's friends. All were well-wishers. We were jammed in the living-room of the modest house about 100 men and women, balancing plates of food from the buffet table on our knees and holding glasses in one hand.

Chicago, where the candidates for President will be chosen, says: 'Forget those gangsters'

The place was bedlam, when suddenly Eisenhower arrived. There was a clatter of dishes. Someone broke a glass. Several dropped their knives and forks, and then we hastily formed a little line so that we could be presented to the general.

Eisenhower stood in an alcove, smiling and nodding. When it was my turn to shake his hand, my host murmured:

### DON IDDON'S DIARY

"From London," Eisenhower said: "London, eh? You know I was in your part of the world just a few days ago." He said it proudly like a Middle West business man who has just come back from his first trip to Europe.

Then he added: "I listened to a broadcast by a British reporter saying nice things about me—were you the one?"

I said I was, and Eisenhower beamed and talked off the record for a few minutes, but the line behind was getting restless and I had to move on. This is the closest close-up I've had of Dwight Eisenhower.

It is one thing to sit in a Press box and watch a man make a speech, or to attend a Press conference. It is another to be within a few inches of him. I thought the general looked rather tired. He is being run ragged.

He is almost too warm-hearted, too generous, too eager to take advice. When he is on his own, doing what comes naturally, with no preconceived text, he is brilliantly effective and as magnetic as Franklin Delano Roosevelt. His views are liberal, his judgment sound.

But when he reads out a statement which is the pooled effort of his counsel and the Republican Party professionals, he is glib and not very convincing.

### Few 'Like Ike'

IF the Republicans will leave it to Ike to be his natural, convincing, alert self, they will be doing themselves and the general a favour.

Chicago itself is not going overboard for Eisenhower. There are very few "I Like Ike" signs, and Senator Taft has the powerful support of the Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune calls itself the world's greatest newspaper, and although it is far from that, it is certainly one of the world's most successful newspapers.

Its voice—which is the voice of the anti-Brillish, 200 percent, American Colonel Bertie McCormick—is strident. Often the voice rises to a shriek.

The Tribune has little or no time for General Eisenhower. It is the fashion to sneer at the Tribune and call its support the kiss of death, but I have met several Middle-Westerners and many Chicagoans who cherish the Tribune.

and its main industries—iron and steel, machinery, butchery, chemicals, petroleum, refining, textiles, baking, confectionery, printing and publishing, and furniture—each do more than £40,000,000-worth of business annually.

It could be the heat-wave or the maturing process which seems to have overtaken Chicago, but copies of the paper which I have seen seem rather anaemic.

Of course, Chicago is so prosperous, enjoying such prodigious booms, that Chicagoans may find it difficult to get angry about anything. There is peak employment here and record incomes. The bell-boy told me: "If a man can't make a living in Chicago, he can't make one anywhere in the world. Chicago has everything."

Chicago certainly has plenty. It is the biggest meat city in the world and the greatest railway centre. Its 10,000 factories' output is second only to that of the New York area.

and its main industries—iron and steel, machinery, butchery, chemicals, petroleum, refining, textiles, baking, confectionery, printing and publishing, and furniture—each do more than £40,000,000-worth of business annually.

### Melting pot

CHICAGO is a Colossus, a prodigy of brute strength, a stupendous town. The mixture in the melting-pot bubbles and seethes. There are 350,000 Negroes here, 120,000 foreign-born Poles, 80,000 foreign-born Germans, 70,000 Italians, 60,000 Russians, 50,000 Swedes, 30,000 Czechs, and 25,000 Austrians. Most of them turn out good Chicagoans.

Although occasionally there are racial clashes, there appears to be less discrimination than in New York. I have seen coloured people and white eating and drinking side by side in restaurants and bars. This would be an unusual sight in Manhattan. Chicago reaches out its hand and takes everybody in.

## SOVIET IMPERIALISM AND THE KAZAK TRADITION

by Sir Olaf Caroe

THE lot of the tribesmen of Kazakhstan, the largest and most northerly of the five Central Asian Soviet Republics, is being made harsher by the avowed Soviet policy to destroy nomadism, so hard for a dictatorship to tax and control. The country, whose limits coincide roughly with the steppes of Asia east of the Ural and the Aral Sea, has been in Russian occupation for more than 200 years, during which period it has been colonised largely by Soviet and Ukrainian peasants who now constitute about half the population.

The epic tradition of the Kazaks, symbolised in Kine Sari Khan who declared war on Russia in 1927 and was the hero of the national resistance movement, met with Soviet encouragement until quite recently; it suited Kremlin policy temporarily to stimulate the individual national pride of such groups as the Kazaks, Uzbeks, Turkmen and Kirghiz as a means of breaking down any common Turkic or Islamic sentiment that might unite the peoples of what had been known in the Tsarist era as Russian Turkistan (the Soviet regime has eliminated the name: Turkistan from the map except as the name of one town once known as Yesse, the shrine of the mystic, Ahmad Yesevi).

Poetry and prose works extolling national heroes the men of Turkic stock, west and east of the Caspian, who had struggled against the establishment of a Tsarist imperialism in their countries, at first found favour with the Academies of Science set up by the Kremlin in the republican—really provincial—centres of the non-Slav Soviet Empire. These were included in anthologies, and quoted by authority with approval.

Since the end of the Second World War, the Kremlin has pursued its policy of eliminating the culture and national pride of the Central Asian Republics, in particular, the Kazak. This article by Sir Olaf Caroe exposes the various Kremlin manoeuvres to erase national traditions and Asian pride and subordinate all to "the party line." Sir Olaf Caroe is an authority on the Central Asian peoples and his article makes its point about the effect of Soviet control on Muslim peoples sufficiently clear.

But after the purges of 1930 and 1937 there was a move in a contrary direction. Policies of separatism, as between the various non-Slav races had gone far enough, and were gradually replaced by policies designed to persuade those races to the standpoint of Great Russia.

An instance was the sudden substitution on the eve of World War II of a Cyrillic for a Latin alphabet in all these provinces. The war delayed the implementation of cultural policies, though it greatly hastened the movement of industry, and Russians, into the non-Slav provinces of the U.S.S.R.

Finally, the attitude of the Kremlin to such sentiments as Kazak, Uzbek or Azeri pride of race was unequivocally announced in a Pravda article published on December 26, 1950. No longer were such men as Kine Sari to figure as national heroes: their resistance to the Tsarist conqueror was no longer seen as a splendid, difficult, if unsuccessful, enterprise. Henceforth such actions were dubbed as futile resistance by a lesser breed to inevitable absorption.

Those who dared to praise the heroes of the resistance were guilty of ideological distortion, bourgeois nationalism, patriarchal feudal belief, and so on. This condemnation, ex-

Satpaev—to give him his Russian cognomen—the president of the Kazak Academy of Science, has been subjected to particular blame, and this although he has a Russian wife. His presidency has indeed continued at the price of his admission in a public session that his Academy, and particularly its Institute of Language and Literature, had been guilty of encouraging "gross political errors in the presentation of history, poetry and drama."

Pravda cites a recantation by one Shayakhmetov, one of the Institute's officials, abjectly admitting his neglect of ideological questions, and regretting that in an article he had dared to claim the reactionary Kine Sari as a hero of the Kazak people. But even these diatribes in the Soviet Press indicate that among the Kazaks, some in official positions are those who will not bow the knee. Names are published of men who stubbornly proclaim their faith that they are creative, free artists who will not conform to the Party line, and of others who will not suffer their own beliefs to be gainsaid.

The very virulence of the inspired Press demonstrates that in Turkistan, and in Caucasus, there continues to exist a national pride in achievement. There is still evidence of a tradition linked with the heroic national history which will not be submerged. This old love lives on in the hearts of people who have learned to transmit their inspiration by minstrelsy and other word of mouth.

It is well to remember that Governor Dewey, on his recent return from a journey in Asia, spoke earnestly on the theme that the Western nations are in danger of losing the war for the minds of men. He urged on the West a policy of Asia for the Asians and not the Russians, and the need for a deep respect for Asian culture and pride. This surely, in the answer to the oppressors in Caucasus and Turkistan.

## THE PHANTOM OF THE BBC MOVES ON

by GEORGE CAMPEY

SO the Phantom of Portland Place becomes the Dean of Printing House Square. At some time before the end of the year Sir William Haley, the BBC's £7,500-a-year Director-General, will leave Broadcasting House to become the editor of The Times at an unspecified salary.

Haley—and the war—turned British radio into a vast undertaking with more programmes, more money and more listeners than ever before.

Haley could ban jokes about the Coronation Stone; but he perceived a balance of political broadcasting. He was conscious of his power as head of the broadcasting empire.

But he does not look the nabob. You could pass him in the street without a second glance; and that would please him. For he is not given to much social intercourse. He takes an occasional sherry as if it is distasteful. Yet he can be affable and has a quiet humour.

When the publicity offices of the BBC moved into new premises in Cavendish Place Sir William noticed the patch of garden outside the path and said to me: "You see, we have a garden path to lead you up."

### NO LEGENDS

At a recent dinner he explained his dinner jacket instead of tails by saying: "After three days with a White Paper I thought I would wear a black tie."

And he is not above a radio gag. At the same dinner he described the world's most hard-hearted man as "the one who put a tin-tack on the electric chair."

As a journalist Haley created no legends. In Manchester, where he edited the Evening News, he would be at his desk long before his staff. He would play table tennis with the office boys—and try to win. He wrote a fine book review column under a nom-de-plume and was annoyed, it is said, when his identity was accidentally revealed.

At that time, as the Manchester Guardian recalls, Haley had a reputation for ruthlessness. As a member of the Manchester Guardian staff I remember the apprehension with which his appointment as joint managing director was viewed. Many a staff thought Haley's influence would be felt on the editorial side of the paper. But it never was.

Haley is a man who has always lived carefully.

He carried this into his newspaper life. As an editor he husbanded the newspaper's money with great care. Yet Haley has always been an intense family man. The "ruthless" editor of his Manchester days would return to his home at Disley, Cheshire, to indulge his favourite hobby, reading. And Haley could read in any circumstances. He could lie on the carpeted floor of his study there and read contentedly while his children—he has four—crawled about him like ants.

I saw Haley helping to save the Manchester Guardian office during a fierce air raid on Manchester; and I saw him on his return from a Pacific tour for Reuters. He had lost weight; his clothes hung about him.

But today he has recouped that weight. He tops 12 stone again.

As the broadcasting boss there are no legends about Haley either. There are those who have found him distant. And there are those who have found him the opposite.

### HIS COUP

On one occasion he was discussing the variety world with a member of his staff, who had gone to Haley's office over the door of Broadcasting House to receive his ten-year bonus. Had this man, asked Haley, ever seen Grock?

No, said the man, he had not. Whereupon the Director-General astonished his minion with a demonstration of one of Grock's acts, balancing athletically on a chair. That was the remote, unemotional Haley indulging an enthusiasm. He had a great admiration for Grock.

In becoming the editor of The Times Haley achieves a personal coup. Thirty-two years ago he asked for a job on The Times, was made a telephonist, and married the foreign editor's secretary. Now The Times have asked him to return as editor. Haley is the kind of man to savour that situation.







# THE LONG ROOM AT LORD'S HAS ACCEPTED THE CRICKET REVOLUTION

By GERALD PAWLE

The government of cricket is popularly supposed to be in the hands of a body of grey-bearded elders whose spiritual home is the Long Room at Lord's.

There, rumour has it, they drowse through the long summer days exchanging reminiscences of Ranji and Dr Grace, lamenting the departure of Gilbert Jessop and, above all, deploring such modern innovations as the appointment of a professional captain of England.

One day last week I set out to discover just what the Long Room thinks of the latest cricket revolution, and I have to report that there is no revolt in the Long room.

## PGA Golf Championship Is 'Wide Open'

Louisville, Ky., June 18.

The 34th PGA Golf Championship was regarded as "wide open" tonight with the defending Champion, Sam Snead, nursing a side injury and 130 hopeful and hungry professionals burning up the short, big Spring "Birdie" course in final practice rounds.

A new qualifying record appeared in the making as phenomenally low scores were recorded in run-up rounds preceding the 18-hole main rounds tomorrow and Thursday. The low 64 then will go into match play which winds up with the final next Tuesday.

### MAY TAKE COURSE APART

Lloyd Mangrum gave the tip-off on how the pros might take the course apart when in his first practice round he equalled the course's record with a 31 and 33—4—shooting six birdies and an eagle.

Snead's injury and the ease with which the course played were the chief topics of conversation during the final day of practice.

Snead, the winner of the Championship in 1942, 1949 and 1951, strained a ligament in his side while playing, an exhibition match just before last week's national golf tournament.

He started diathermy treatments yesterday and said that he would skip the two qualifying rounds to give his side a chance to heal.

The stylist from White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, qualifies automatically for match play as the defending Champion.

### MONEY-WINNERS

Louisville, Ky., June 18. Jackie Burke Jr., of Houston, Texas, retained the lead among professional golf money winners in the latest compilation announced today, but Dave Douglas, of Wilmington, Delaware, and the National Open Champion, Julius Boros, moved up among the first five.

Boros retained the lead with a total of \$12,455 followed by Lloyd Mangrum, of Niles, Illinois, with \$11,090.

Douglas, as a result of bonus money on his recent Ardmore, Oklahoma, open victory, moved up into third place with \$9,203 and Boros, the new Open Champion, took fourth place with \$8,970.—United Press.

### "Bunt" Stephens And Moira Paterson The Finalists

Troon, Ayrshire, June 18. Miss Frances "Bunt" Stephens, winner in 1949 and runner-up last year, will meet Miss Moira Paterson, a fellow member of this year's winning Curtis Cup team, in the 36-hole final of the British Women's Open Golf Championship at Troon today tomorrow.

In today's semi-finals, Miss Stephens eliminated the last American player left, Miss Mac Murray, whom she beat five and three, while Miss Paterson beat Mrs Betty Singleton by one hole after a tremendous struggle.—Reuter.

### Asian Table Tennis Championships

Singapore, June 18. The first Asian table-tennis championships, organised by the Singapore Table Tennis Association, are scheduled to be held in Singapore in December.

President of the STTA, Mr Choo Kwal Low, said the association would meet early in July to map out final plans after which invitations to participate in the championships are expected to be sent out.—Reuter.

This shrine of cricket is undeniably impressive. From his niche in one corner the bust of W. G. Grace gazes approvingly along a row of high chairs. The occupants, mostly men whose own cricket finished with the 1914-18 war, stare fixedly across the sunlit fields. Behind them younger members who have stolen an hour or two from the Stock Exchange sit on the long tables swapping stories or assessing the potential value of Jack Young's benefit.

Around the walls are show-cases filled with historic bats and balls, and pictures of the immortals—"W.G." again, wearing brown boots at the wicket, George Parr, batting in a black top hat and bow tie.

### "AND WHY NOT?"

There is, too, my favourite group, the MCC in Australia in 1903. Under a palm tree sits George Hirst, gazing from the shade of a huge panama hat. He sports a watch chain, and—probably the height of fashion 50 years ago—a stick with a right-angled ivory handle which B. J. T. Bosanquet appears to be regarding with some envy.

Cross-legged on the grass is one of the junior members of the side, but a lad of definite promise—Wilfrid Rhodes. To study the remaining high chair and cautiously woke up my next-door neighbour, a very elderly member with a clerical collar.

"What do you think, sir, of a Yorkshire professional captaining England?" I asked.

"Why shouldn't he?" said the old man. "Knows the game. Stands no nonsense, too. Always remember him putting the Lord Chancellor in his place here. The old boy was moving about behind the bowler's arm. By Jove, he soon sat down when Sutcliffe waved his bat at him."

I pointed out that it was on Hutton and not Sutcliffe that the captaincy had fallen.

"Bless my soul.... Memory isn't what it used to be. Hutton, of course."

"He'll do all right. Plenty of Yorkshire grit. I remember playing here with Bobby Peel. Let me see. My first game at Lord's was 1879, so it'd be about 1890, I think...."

### UNANIMOUS

In the MCC writing-room I found a promising discussion in progress.

"Saw a Lancashire bowler a season or two ago," said a seppie with a fowling white moustache. "The fellow definitely threw. No doubt about it!"

His friends identified the culprit without hesitation.

"Mold threw.... must have been Mold," they said in chorus.

It seemed improbable, for Mold died more than 30 years ago, but when I turned the subject to Hutton the writing-room members hailed his selection with the unanimous enthusiasm of a massed meeting in Pudsey Town Hall.

"Got some sense into the Selection Committee at last," said one.

"He's a fighter.... good tactician, too," said another.

"Fifty Sutcliffe never captained England," interjected a third. "And Leyland.... Now there was a cricketer for you."

All my preconceived notions were going by the board. The pavilion at Lord's appeared to be populated by members who gave the impression that they had been waiting for years for a professional Test captain—and not necessarily a Middlesex professional either.

At last I asked a really promising subject for my survey. Reading the latest cricket scores was an impressively dare-looking old man, wearing a grey bowler hat and smoking a cheroot.

### THE OTHER SIDE

Debutary conversation led us back to the high chairs in the Long Room, and he gave me his card. On one side was his name, the other was printed: "It is criminal to make the bowler stoop, unless there is a chance of a run-out, the ball should be returned to him at a comfortable height."

"Always remember that, young man; show it to your friends," he said. "Fine batsman. Hutton. Knows the game, sir. Don't you start criticising the selection to me. Just what you want. Look at this game, for instance."

At that moment Sussex had just taken the fifth Middlesex wicket for 21 runs, following a bold declaration by Langridge (James). His rival captain, Compton (D) had just contributed his own share of professional initiative by running himself out by yards.

When, an hour later, Middlesex gained a fine and unexpected victory, the old man prodded me with: "What did I tell you, sir? My money's on the professionals.... They know their job!"

And he hobbled defiantly off to settle his score with the Refreshment Committee. If Len finds himself co-opted on to that august body as well before the end of the season I shall not be in the least surprised.

## Australians Hope To Win Nine Gold Medals

Melbourne, June 18.

Australia's "best ever" Olympic Games team, which will cost £58,000 to send to Helsinki, may win nine Gold Medals, according to conservative estimates here.

The probable winners among the 96 competitors—the largest number to represent Australia in the Olympics—are: Athletics: Marjorie Jackson, 100 yards world record holder for women; Shirley Strickland, who gained two third places in the London Olympics.

Swimming: Nancy Lyons, John Marshall, John Davies, Sculling: Mervyn Woods. Other successes are expected in the women's 400 metres relay, the men's 800 metres relay and the rowing eights.

The Australian Olympic Federation secretary, Mr Edgar Tanner, claims it is the best equipped and best turned out team in Australia's Olympic history.

Special food has been provided for the team—no meat exporting firm has donated 800 pounds of fresh and tinned meat—and fresh and tinned fruit will be available.

No pocket money is provided for the team members. Previous Australian Olympic tourists received five shillings a day.

The cost of sending the team abroad was mostly raised by public subscription. The Federation retained the Olympic bond and donations from State Governments varied from A£200-A£2,000.

Australians expect returns for their money. They believe their athletes, swimmers and rowers can win nine Gold Medals at Helsinki.

An almost certain medal was considered lost with the exclusion from the team of the cyclist, Russell Mockridge, who refused to sign the Olympic bond to retain his amateur status for two years after the Games.

John Marshall, Garrick Agnew and John Davies, all world class swimmers, are at present in America, and will join the team in London.

Marjorie Jackson and Shirley Strickland will team with Vera Johnson and Wynne Cripps in the 400 metres women's relay in Helsinki. Before they left for London the four girls had a week's training in baton carrying.

Marjorie Jackson ran 100 metres in 11.8 seconds, and Shirley Strickland in 11.5 seconds.

The Australian Olympic Federation will be inaugurated in Peking tomorrow, said a Chinese Press report yesterday.

The Chinese Postal and Wireless Administration is issuing commemorative stamps in 40 denominations to the total value of JPY10,000 to commemorate the occasion.

### PEKING FORMS ITS ALL-CHINA FEDERATION

An All-China Athletic Federation will be inaugurated in Peking tomorrow, said a Chinese Press report yesterday.

The Chinese Postal and Wireless Administration is issuing commemorative stamps in 40 denominations to the total value of JPY10,000 to commemorate the occasion.

## FIRST GO AT THE JOB



Len Hutton, England's first professional captain (right), comes out with R. T. Simpson to take the field against India in the first Test at Leeds.—Central Press Photo.

## Charlie Grove Takes Nine Sussex Wickets For 39—Eight Before Lunch

London, June 18.

Charlie Grove, Warwickshire's 39-year-old fast medium bowler, achieved the finest bowling feat of his long County cricket career when he took nine Sussex wickets for 39 runs at Birmingham today.

Bowling unchanged until lunch, Grove had taken eight wickets by the interval, but directly afterwards Eric Hollies took a wicket, thus depriving Grove of the chance to take all 10.

Warwickshire, last year's Champions, who have yet to win a County match this season, were 82 ahead with five wickets standing at the close of play.

While rain restricted play in all but two matches and kept totals low in most games, Bill Edrich led Middlesex in a chase for runs against Oxford University.

Edrich, always the complete master, punished the University's bowling and played the highest innings so far this season, scoring 239 in six hours, hitting one six and 37 fours.

Edrich and Jack Robertson, who scored 126, put on 189 for the second wicket, and then Edrich and Sid Brown, who missed his century by one run, added 207 for the third.

After losing their first three wickets for 12 runs to Essex, Leicester fought back well and helped by a faultless 128 not out by Vic Jackson, reached 332 for the loss of six wickets by the close.

Jackson was very aggressive at times and, assisted by Gerald Smithson (60) and Vic Munroe (62), defied the Essex attack for over four hours.

Sid Olm, the South African left hand batsman, missed scoring his first century in County cricket by only two runs after a plucky innings which played a major part in Kent's total.

He seemed set for his century when he was bowled round his legs by Bob Clark after dominating the day's play.

On the rain-affected pitch at The Oval, Surrey owed a great deal to David Fletcher (133) and Tom Clark (137 not out) for a sound score. They had lost four wickets for 35, having been sent in by Cambridge University.

At Northampton—Northamptonshire v. Kent, Kent 335 for five (Hearn 60, Olm 89, Mayes not out 77).

At Brent Wood—Essex v. Leicestershire, Leicestershire 332 for six (Smithson 60, Munroe 62, Jackson not out 128).—Reuter.

### THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

Positions in the English County Cricket Champion Table up to and including June 18:

	P	W	L	D	Tie	No. of Innings	Points
1. Yorkshire	10	7	2	1	0	64	82
2. Middlesex	10	7	2	1	0	64	82
3. Lancashire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
4. Nottinghamshire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
5. Derby	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
6. Hampshire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
7. Glamorgan	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
8. Warwickshire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
9. Essex	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
10. Gloucestershire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
11. Kent	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
12. Sussex	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
13. Northamptonshire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
14. Leicestershire	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
15. Somerset	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
16. Oxford University	10	6	3	1	0	56	70
17. Cambridge University	10	6	3	1	0	56	70

The above includes a tie in which Warwickshire scored 8 points for 1st innings lead, and Sussex 4 points.

## INDIA SHOULD BEGIN THE SECOND TEST WITH OPTIMISM

London, June 18.

In spite of the fact that they have not been having a very successful tour so far, India should begin their Second Test against England starting at Lords tomorrow with optimism in view of the fact that they have Vinoo Mankad to spur them on.

Fourteen players have been provisionally named and Vijay Hazare has postponed the choice of his final eleven to the morning of the match. His selection is to be governed by the state of the wicket tomorrow morning.

A definite omission from the side that lost the first Test will be Gopinath. His form, with the bat has been generally good and a stroke player like him would be happier to fit in at somewhere before number six.

But as there is little chance of his going in before number eight and his inclusion would also weaken the bowling, his omission is not really surprising.

If present form is any criterion, the team in batting order should roughly read: Mankad, Roy, Umrigar, Hazare, Manjrekar, Phadkar, Adhikari, Ramchand, Sen, Shinde and Ghulam Ahmed.

From among Roy, D. K. Gawkwad and Sarwate, none has any worthwhile form to recommend himself. Basically there is little wrong.

batting except his proneness to making his strokes far too early in the innings. He placed a curb on this tendency at Belfast and batted two solid hours for 24 runs. That exhibition of sobriety may reward him with a place again.

### REFINING INTO QUALITY

The Indian batting form is at the moment better than it was before the start of the first Test. With Hazare back in his element and Phadkar seeing the ball bigger, the batting at last shows signs of ripening into quality. Able support should be forthcoming from Umrigar, Manjrekar and Adhikari.

London has had scattered rainfall in the past week but the weather has generally been sunny. The Lords wicket is expected to play true in the beginning and the side that wins the toss will obviously be at an advantage.

But the spinners may be able to make their presence felt by late on the third day and it will be interesting to see what Mankad is able to do along with the gulfed Ghulam.

The England side will be practically the same as in the Leeds Test and India will have a difficult task ahead of them.

Hazare is contented with a problem as to the choice of his wicketkeeper. If ability behind the stumps is the sole issue at stake, Sen has performed far better than Mantri. He is, moreover, a better bat than given credit for.

The two teams practised side by side at Lords today. Vinoo Mankad, the Indian all-rounder, did not bat. He watched the England batsmen, Gravney and Simpson, facing the spin bowling of Laker and Jenkins.

—Reuter.

### INDIAN TEAM

London, June 18. The India side to meet England in the second Test, starting here at Lords tomorrow, will be chosen from the following: V. S. Hazare (captain), R. Roy, V. M. Mankad, P. R. Umrigar, V. L. Manjrekar, D. C. Phadkar, H. R. Adhikari, G. S. Ramchand, P. Sen, Ghulam Ahmed, S. G. Shinde, M. K. Mantri, D. K. Gawkwad and C. T. Sarwate.

The final XI will probably be announced on the morning of the match, and its selection will be governed by the condition of the wicket. Those omitted are C. D. Gopinath, Ghanshyam, H. Gawkwad and R. V. Divcha.—Reuter.

### FIRST FRENCH VICTORY

France had its first victory of the meeting in the opening race when M. Marcel Bousac's filly, Esquella, a 9 to 2 favourite, had a start in final victory in the twelve-furlong Ribblesdale Stakes.

Queen Elizabeth saw her filly Stream of Light run on gamely to take third place in this race behind the second horse Nicynook.

Zabara added the One Mile Coronation Stakes valued at £5,880 to her other successes this year.

M. Marcel Bousac's Phyllis was made a hot six to four favourite for the seven-furlong Jersey Stakes, but failed badly, being unplaced to the 100 to 8 winner, Kara Tepe.

The crowd were preparing to cheer Gordon Richards on his Epsom Derby mount, Monarch More, as the pair took the lead two furlongs out, but "Manny" Mercer brought Kara Tepe with a well-timed run and he stride away from Monarch More to win by four lengths.

Richards, who rode the first and last race winners yesterday, had a blank day today, Monarch More being his only mount who was placed.—Reuter.

### DERBY DATE CHANGED

London, June 18.

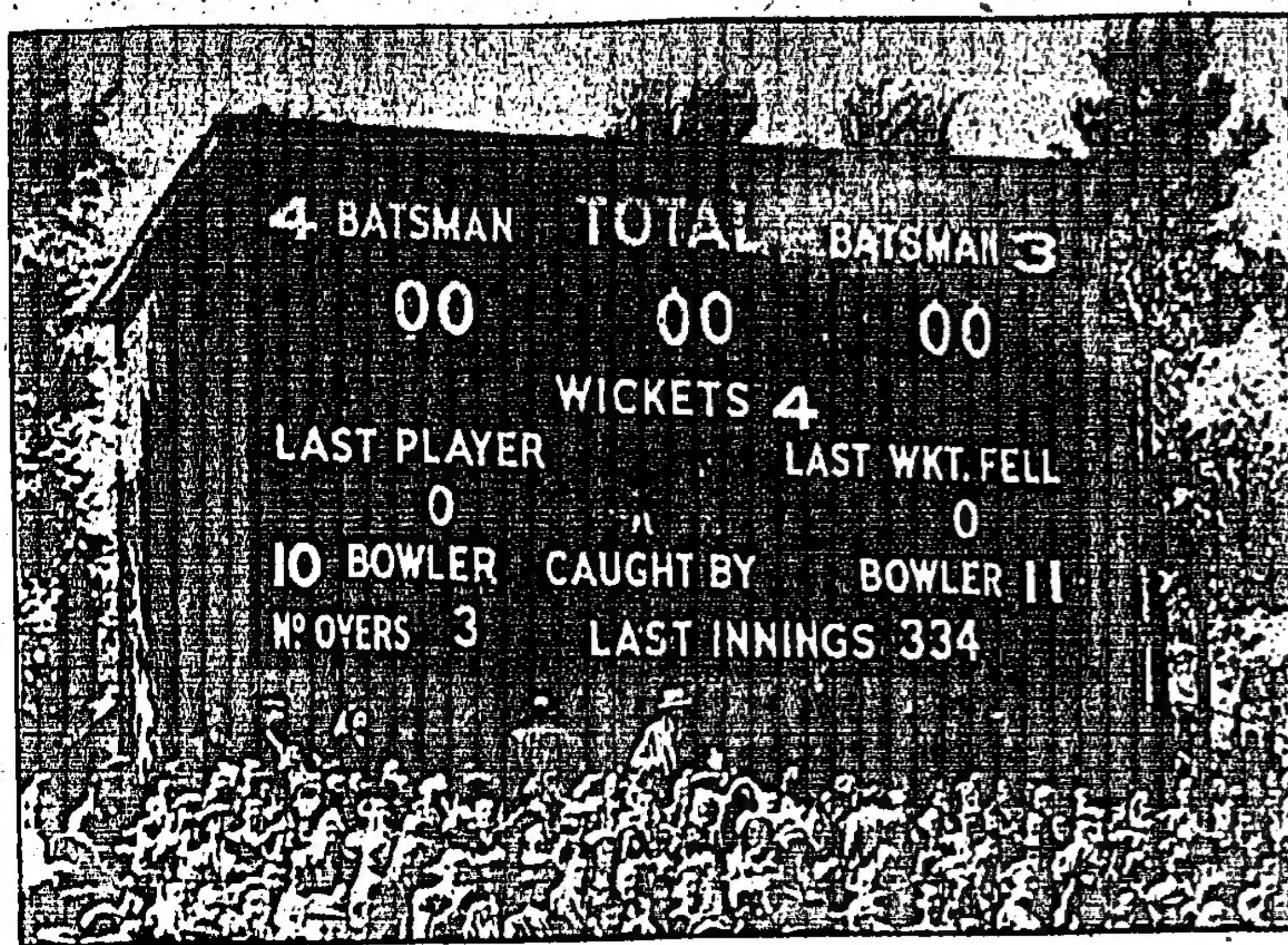
As the Coronation is due to take place on Tuesday, June 2, the date of next year's Derby has been changed from Wednesday, June 3, to Saturday, June 6.—Reuter.

## THE GAMBOLS





## SENSATIONAL START AT HEADINGLEY



On the third day of the first Test between England and India at Headingley there was a sensational start to India's second innings when they lost their first four wickets without a run being scored, the first time this has ever happened in Test cricket.

The state of the score board can be seen in this picture, just after India lost their fourth wicket without a run on the board.

## This Year's Wimbledon Will Be More Representative Than Ever Before

London, June 18. Wimbledon, the world's biggest annual international sporting event, will be more representative than ever before this year.

The first championships in 1877 attracted only 22 entries. Over 200 players from more than 40 nations will battle for the game's most coveted titles when the 1952 Championships begin on June 23.

Wimbledon holds an atmosphere that is all its own, born of a long tradition. Efficiency, a galaxy of stars, wonderful, unpredictable play, the constant parade of fashion along the promenades, and a great sporting crowd ever ready to spur on the underdog without being too partisan—all go to make Wimbledon one of the highlights of the sporting and social calendar.

This year sees the Wimbledon debut of Miss Maureen Connolly, blonde American girl who shook the tennis world nine months ago by winning the United States Singles title when only 16.

She has won both pre-Wimbledon tournaments in which she has competed here and is certain to be one of the biggest crowd-pullers of post-war Wimbledon.

Will she win at her first attempt? She certainly has the stroke equipment and power of become the youngest winner of the women's title in this century. She hits the ball harder than any other woman and, more important, can control her speed.

Sooner or later she appears certain to win Wimbledon honours and if she falls this year it may be through "Wimbledon nerves" which have brought about the downfall of many a more experienced campaigner than this likeable young college girl.

Miss Connolly's chief rivals are her Wightman Cup colleagues, Miss Doris Hart, the holder, Miss Shirley Fry, 1952 finalist, and former champion Miss Louise Brough, now fully recovered from the elbow trouble which affected her last year.

Miss Brough is showing good form—she beat Miss Connolly in California last month—and must have a great chance of winning the title for the fourth time in five years.

### MUCH MORE COMPLEX

The men's event is much more complex. Nearly a dozen players have the ability to win it at peak form.

If Australian Frank Sedgman could recapture the form which won him the United States title last year and later helped Australia to retain the Davis Cup, then his rivals would have little chance, but Wimbledon has proved a graveyard for reputations.

Sedgman has been favourite for the title for the last three years and failed each time, because his ground strokes have let him down under pressure. Bookmakers have again installed him favourite at three to one. If he does pull it off there could be no winner more popular than the modest young Australian.

On his heels at four to one are Dick Savitt, the holder, who has the ground strokes allied to an attacking game. Ken McGregor, Australian exponent of the big serve and volley attack who was beaten in the final by Savitt, Vic Seixas, top ranking American, and Jaroslav Drobny, who has

two victories over Sedgman on hard courts this season. Also in with great chances are the Americans Herbie Flam, a semi-finalist last year, big Tony Trabert of the USA Navy, left-hander Art Larsen, and Budgie Patty, that superb volleyer who won the title in 1950.

The South African Champion, Eric Sturgess, is such an immaculate stroke producer that he could upset the hard-hitting American and Australian

### Ip Meets Belgian In First Round

London, June 19.

K. H. Ip of Hongkong is drawn against Philippe Washer, the Belgian Davis Cup finalist, in the first round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon.—Reuter.

players, but at 32 may find the years against him. In and out form by the leading stars does not help the experts looking for the winner, but many shrewd judges favour Savitt to become the first player to win the title in successive years since the war.—Reuter.

### THE SEEDINGS

London, June 17. Frank Sedgman (Australia) and Miss Doris Hart (United States) have been seeded No. 1 in the men's and women's singles events in the Wimbledon Championships, which start on June 23.

Dick Savitt (U.S.), holder of the title is seeded No. 4 below Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) and Vic Seixas (U.S.).

Miss Hart, holder of the women's singles title, is seeded above Miss Maureen Connolly, American champion, and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.) who was runner-up at Wimbledon last year.

Twelve players are seeded in the men's singles and in order they are: Frank Sedgman, Jaroslav Drobny, Vic Seixas, Dick Savitt, Ken McGregor, Herbie Flam, Eric Sturgess, Mervyn Rose, Art Larsen, Gardner Mulloy, Hamilton Richardson, and Budgie Patty.

Eight women are seeded in the following order—Miss Doris Hart, Miss Maureen Connolly, Miss Shirley Fry, Miss Louise Brough, Miss Jean Thelma Long, and Miss Rinko Quertier.

Four pairs are seeded in each of the doubles events in the following order—Men's doubles—McGregor and Sedgman (holders), Mulloy and Savitt, Drobny and Patty, and Seixas and Sturgess.

Women's doubles—Miss Hart and Miss Fry (holders), Miss Brough and Miss Connolly, Miss Long and Miss Todd, Miss Susan Partridge and Miss Jean Rinko-Quertier.

Mixed Doubles—Sedgman and Miss Hart (holders), McGregor and Miss Fry.

### HARBOUR RACE CERTIFICATES

Certificates to which successful Harbour Race contestants are entitled will be distributed from Friday onwards.

These may be obtained on application to the Steward of the V.R.C. and those claiming the certificate should bring their number tags along with them for the purpose of identification.

League Tennis

In a Men's "C" Division League tennis match yesterday, Chinese Recreation Club "C" defeated Ladies' Recreation Club by 5 sets to 3 sets.

J. Ewing & H. Ayres (LRC) lost to Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; W. Skinner & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6.

Dr. Watson & T. Andersen drew 6-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6; Lee King-won & C. C. Tsou 4-6.

Today's Programme—Men's "C" Division—HKU v KITC; SCAA v KCC; LRC v KITC; PORC v HKCC; LRC v KCC; KRC v CRC "A"; Recreation "C".

### LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

Kowloon Docks defeated Kowloon B.C.C. by four points to one in a First Division lawn bowls match yesterday.

S.S. Teiford, W.L. McCall, A.E. Pearson, W.M. Davidson (KD) beat Kowloon B.C.C. 4-1.

Lawson Bowls match at Happy Valley yesterday, Hongkong Electric Recreation Club defeated Hongkong Electric Recreation Club by 74 shots to 54.

E. J. Liddell, E. Gaudier, L. U. Young, G. Sherwin (HKRC) beat E. Wostenholme, G. W. K. Crawford, V. Kruse, V. Borch 23-16.

Young J. Sloan (HKFC) beat J. K. Mundy, E. Dunstan, L. Gibson, A. G. Gardner 20-14.

H. B. L. Dowling, S. Mills, K. Baker, C. Strange (HKFC) lost to F. A. Golding, E. Williams, J. F. Barron, E. Poulton 12-25.

### KBGC Team For The Liberation Shield Match

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon Bowling Green Club in the annual "Liberation Shield" lawn bowls match against Kowloon Cricket Club at Austin Road on Sunday, June 23, at 4 p.m.

E. Ruston, G. Volckart, R. Morrison, A. Eastman, G. MacKinnell, J. Meyer, K. Rodie, G. Norman, W. Bayne, W. Russell, N.S. McKay, E. Greenwood, F. Francis, A. Dods, P. Hughes, R. T. Robertson, C. Askew, S. Strange, A. Bailey, W.C. Simpson, P. Kennedy, T. Shaw, H.F. Shields, W. Williamson, R.H. Brown, E.F.S. Baker, E. Fures, J. McKelvie, T. Hanaway, C. Greaves, G.E.F. Thomson, A. Harvey, Reserve—N. Watson.

## ROYAL H.K. DEFENCE FORCE ORDERS

Serial No. 24. Orders by Colonel L. T. Hude, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated June 17, 1952.

### FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Depot Training Squad Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 11. Monday, June 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 12, 13 & 14. Tuesday, June 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 15, 16 & 17. Wednesday, June 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 18, 19 & 20. Thursday, June 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 21, 22 & 23. Friday, June 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 24, 25 & 26. Saturday, June 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 27, 28 & 29. Sunday, June 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 30, 31 & 32. Monday, June 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 33, 34 & 35. Tuesday, July 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 36, 37 & 38. Wednesday, July 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 39, 40 & 41. Thursday, July 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 42, 43 & 44. Friday, July 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 45, 46 & 47. Saturday, July 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 48, 49 & 50. Sunday, July 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 51, 52 & 53. Monday, July 7, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 54, 55 & 56. Tuesday, July 8, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 57, 58 & 59. Wednesday, July 9, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 60, 61 & 62. Thursday, July 10, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 63, 64 & 65. Friday, July 11, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 66, 67 & 68. Saturday, July 12, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 69, 70 & 71. Sunday, July 13, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 72, 73 & 74. Monday, July 14, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 75, 76 & 77. Tuesday, July 15, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 78, 79 & 80. Wednesday, July 16, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 81, 82 & 83. Thursday, July 17, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 84, 85 & 86. Friday, July 18, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 87, 88 & 89. Saturday, July 19, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 90, 91 & 92. Sunday, July 20, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 93, 94 & 95. Monday, July 21, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 96, 97 & 98. Tuesday, July 22, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 99, 100 & 101. Wednesday, July 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 102, 103 & 104. Thursday, July 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 105, 106 & 107. Friday, July 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 108, 109 & 110. Saturday, July 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 111, 112 & 113. Sunday, July 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 114, 115 & 116. Monday, July 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 117, 118 & 119. Tuesday, July 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 120, 121 & 122. Wednesday, July 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 123, 124 & 125. Thursday, July 31, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 126, 127 & 128. Friday, August 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 129, 130 & 131. Saturday, August 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 132, 133 & 134. Sunday, August 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 135, 136 & 137. Monday, August 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 138, 139 & 140. Tuesday, August 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 141, 142 & 143. Wednesday, August 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 144, 145 & 146. Thursday, August 7, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 147, 148 & 149. Friday, August 8, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 150, 151 & 152. Saturday, August 9, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 153, 154 & 155. Sunday, August 10, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 156, 157 & 158. Monday, August 11, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 159, 160 & 161. Tuesday, August 12, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 162, 163 & 164. Wednesday, August 13, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 165, 166 & 167. Thursday, August 14, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 168, 169 & 170. Friday, August 15, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 171, 172 & 173. Saturday, August 16, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 174, 175 & 176. Sunday, August 17, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 177, 178 & 179. Monday, August 18, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 180, 181 & 182. Tuesday, August 19, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 183, 184 & 185. Wednesday, August 20, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 186, 187 & 188. Thursday, August 21, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 189, 190 & 191. Friday, August 22, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 192, 193 & 194. Saturday, August 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 195, 196 & 197. Sunday, August 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 198, 199 & 200. Monday, August 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 201, 202 & 203. Tuesday, August 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 204, 205 & 206. Wednesday, August 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 207, 208 & 209. Thursday, August 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 210, 211 & 212. Friday, August 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 213, 214 & 215. Saturday, August 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 216, 217 & 218. Sunday, August 31, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 219, 220 & 221. Monday, September 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 222, 223 & 224. Tuesday, September 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 225, 226 & 227. Wednesday, September 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 228, 229 & 230. Thursday, September 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 231, 232 & 233. Friday, September 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 234, 235 & 236. Saturday, September 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 237, 238 & 239. Sunday, September 7, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 240, 241 & 242. Monday, September 8, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 243, 244 & 245. Tuesday, September 9, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 246, 247 & 248. Wednesday, September 10, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 249, 250 & 251. Thursday, September 11, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 252, 253 & 254. Friday, September 12, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 255, 256 & 257. Saturday, September 13, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 258, 259 & 260. Sunday, September 14, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 261, 262 & 263. Monday, September 15, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 264, 265 & 266. Tuesday, September 16, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 267, 268 & 269. Wednesday, September 17, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 270, 271 & 272. Thursday, September 18, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 273, 274 & 275. Friday, September 19, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 276, 277 & 278. Saturday, September 20, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 279, 280 & 281. Sunday, September 21, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 282, 283 & 284. Monday, September 22, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 285, 286 & 287. Tuesday, September 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 288, 289 & 290. Wednesday, September 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 291, 292 & 293. Thursday, September 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 294, 295 & 296. Friday, September 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 297, 298 & 299. Saturday, September 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 300, 301 & 302. Sunday, September 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 303, 304 & 305. Monday, September 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 306, 307 & 308. Tuesday, September 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 309, 310 & 311. Wednesday, October 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 312, 313 & 314. Thursday, October 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 315, 316 & 317. Friday, October 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 318, 319 & 320. Saturday, October 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 321, 322 & 323. Sunday, October 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 324, 325 & 326. Monday, October 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 327, 328 & 329. Tuesday, October 7, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 330, 331 & 332. Wednesday, October 8, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 333, 334 & 335. Thursday, October 9, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 336, 337 & 338. Friday, October 10, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 339, 340 & 341. Saturday, October 11, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 342, 343 & 344. Sunday, October 12, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 345, 346 & 347. Monday, October 13, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 348, 349 & 350. Tuesday, October 14, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 351, 352 & 353. Wednesday, October 15, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 354, 355 & 356. Thursday, October 16, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 357, 358 & 359. Friday, October 17, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 360, 361 & 362. Saturday, October 18, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 363, 364 & 365. Sunday, October 19, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 366, 367 & 368. Monday, October 20, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 369, 370 & 371. Tuesday, October 21, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 372, 373 & 374. Wednesday, October 22, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 375, 376 & 377. Thursday, October 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 378, 379 & 380. Friday, October 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 381, 382 & 383. Saturday, October 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 384, 385 & 386. Sunday, October 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 387, 388 & 389. Monday, October 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 390, 391 & 392. Tuesday, October 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 393, 394 & 395. Wednesday, October 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 396, 397 & 398. Thursday, October 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 399, 400 & 401. Friday, October 31, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 402, 403 & 404. Saturday, November 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 405, 406 & 407. Sunday, November 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 408, 409 & 410. Monday, November 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 411, 412 & 413. Tuesday, November 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 414, 415 & 416. Wednesday, November 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 417, 418 & 419. Thursday, November 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 420, 421 & 422. Friday, November 7, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 423, 424 & 425. Saturday, November 8, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 426, 427 & 428. Sunday, November 9, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 429, 430 & 431. Monday, November 10, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 432, 433 & 434. Tuesday, November 11, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 435, 436 & 437. Wednesday, November 12, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 438, 439 & 440. Thursday, November 13, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 441, 442 & 443. Friday, November 14, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 444, 445 & 446. Saturday, November 15, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 447, 448 & 449. Sunday, November 16, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 450, 451 & 452. Monday, November 17, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 453, 454 & 455. Tuesday, November 18, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 456, 457 & 458. Wednesday, November 19, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 459, 460 & 461. Thursday, November 20, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 462, 463 & 464. Friday, November 21, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 465, 466 & 467. Saturday, November 22, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 468, 469 & 470. Sunday, November 23, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 471, 472 & 473. Monday, November 24, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 474, 475 & 476. Tuesday, November 25, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 477, 478 & 479. Wednesday, November 26, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 480, 481 & 482. Thursday, November 27, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 483, 484 & 485. Friday, November 28, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 486, 487 & 488. Saturday, November 29, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 489, 490 & 491. Sunday, November 30, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 492, 493 & 494. Monday, December 1, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 495, 496 & 497. Tuesday, December 2, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 498, 499 & 500. Wednesday, December 3, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 501, 502 & 503. Thursday, December 4, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 504, 505 & 506. Friday, December 5, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 507, 508 & 509. Saturday, December 6, 1952. Parade HQ 2.30 p.m. Dress. Weapon Training Order. Squad Nos. 510, 511 &amp



# BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 21st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 22nd June
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 28th June
"FOOCHOW"	Djarkarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 28th June
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 1st July
"SHANSHI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 1st July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 4th July
* Sails from Custodian Wharf		
ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th June
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	20/21st June
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe & Kaohsiung	23/24th June
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	28th June
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	27th June

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	30th June
"ANSHUN"	Japan	8th July
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	18th July
"CHANGTE"	Japan	23rd July
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Moji	27th June
"ANSHUN"	New Zealand, Brisbane & Manila	4th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	14th July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	20th July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"TELEPHON"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	27th June
"CYCLOPS"	Jeddah, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	30th June
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th June
"AUTOLYCUS"	Casablanca, Dublin & Liverpool	28th July

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
S. "ANTIOCHUS" Liverpool	20th June
G. "AUTOLYCUS" do	20th June
G. "ANCHISES" do	11th July
G. "ANTIOCHUS" do	17th July
G. "CYTONEUS" 18th June	24th July
G. "ASTYANAX" 25th June	31st July
G. "AENEAS" 5th July	10th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS" 12th July	17th Aug.
S. "ASCANUS" 18th July	23rd Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load &amp; discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM  
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS  
"MANALORE" 1st July  
"MENESTHEUS" 16th July

## Lat Pau Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon. Thurs.	8.45 a.m. Tues. Fri.
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-3)	11.00 a.m. Tues.	3.30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 p.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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ICONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel 3033/78  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel 25875/32144/24878

# BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENLOMOND" U.K. via B.N. Borneo on or abt.	5th July
"BENVOELICH" Japan	8th July
"BENALBANACH" U.K. via Singapore	23rd July
"BENAVON" U.K. via Singapore	30th July
"BENVENUE" Japan	12th Aug.
"BENALBANACH" Japan	27th Aug.

SAILINGS

FROM	DUE
"BENVOELICH" Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull	9th July
"BENLOMOND" London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg	11th July
"BENALBANACH" Kure, Yokohama, and Kobe	25th July
"BENAVON" Havre, London and Rotterdam	4th Aug.
"BENVENUE" Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Dublin and Hamburg	12th Aug.
"BENALBANACH" Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Antwerp	27th Aug.

\* Calls Manila.

† Calls Manila and Cebu.

All Vessels accept Cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD  
Agents  
York Building. Telephone 84165.

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HONGKONG

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(AFTERNOON)

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per month. British Possessions

and other countries \$1.00 per month.

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boxes, accordions, bows, musical

saws, metronomes, record changers,

pads, mutes, mouthpieces and all

kinds of instruments. Obtainable at

King's Music Co. Telephone 50429.

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"DEVON VALLEY" Blotting Paper.

Whole in sheets 17 1/2" x 21 1/2" cut

to any size, 25 cents per sheet. \$20

per 100. Available at South China

Morning Post.

AIRMAIL WRITING PAPER, \$2

Scribbling pads, three sizes, 10, 20

cents and \$1.20 "S. C. M. Post."

THE "Handy Jotter" A better

quality scribbling pad \$1 from the

"S. C. M. Post."

# NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE

M/V "OLGA MARBRUK"

having arrived from New York and  
Port of call, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby notified that their goods  
are being landed and placed at their  
risk and expense into the Hong  
Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown  
Company's godowns at Kowloon,  
where delivery may be obtained as  
soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed  
here, unless notice has been given  
48 hours prior to vessel's arrival,  
but carried on from port to port to  
the final port of call to which the  
option extends.

No claims will be admitted after  
the Goods have left the Godown,  
and all goods remaining undelivered  
after the 24th June, 1952 will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown,  
where they will be examined on  
23rd June, 1952 at 10 a.m. by our  
Surveyors Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded  
Warehouse Regulations, Consignees  
must have a Revenue Officer's  
attestation when damaged dutiable  
goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before

the 15th July, 1952, or they will not

be recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEBSEN &amp; CO.

Agents

Hong Kong, 17th June, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

M/V "PELEUS"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at 10 a.m. on 10th June  
on June 20 and 21, 1952, and con-  
signees are requested to have their  
representatives present during the  
survey.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

Hong Kong, June 10, 1952.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial

advertising should be

booked not later than

noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertisements

as usual.

# British Views On The Mediterranean

London, June 10.

Malta would be the probable  
headquarters of a Mediterranean  
Supreme Maritime Command, if  
the Atlantic Pact nations agree  
to Britain's plan for its creation.

Britain would like a separate  
naval command set up to ensure  
the smooth wartime conveying  
of vital supplies to the Middle  
East and beyond.

The United States regards the  
primary function of the Allied  
navies in the Mediterranean as  
support of land warfare on the  
European continent.

She would like to have Ad-  
miral Canrobert, Commander of  
the southern flank of the Pacific's  
European forces, made the

director of all Allied naval  
operations in the Mediterranean.

A British Government spokes-  
man today denied reports from  
Rome suggesting that Britain  
has tried to obtain the transfer  
of Admiral Canrobert's headquar-  
ters from Naples to Valletta,  
capital of Malta.—Reuter.

Decisive Vote

Paris, June 10.

The French National Assem-  
bly tonight approved, with only  
98 Communists voting against,  
military credits amounting to  
\$30,000 million francs for French  
forces at home and in Europe.

These credits are part of a  
total defence budget of 1,400,000  
million francs.—Reuter.

H.M. DOCKYARD, HONG KONG.

A vacancy exists for a

European female confidential  
stenographer for employment  
on Stonecutters Island.

2. Applications are invited  
from British subjects, and  
should reach the Secretary,  
H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong  
by Noon, Saturday 21st June,  
1952 at the latest.

3. The emoluments for  
this post are salary,  
commencing at HK\$500 (on  
the scale HK\$500 x 20 = 600)  
plus current rates of H.C.L.

# E. GERMAN ARMAMENT BUDGET

Berlin, June 10.

East Germany increased its  
annual budget nearly 25 per  
cent today, to finance rearmament  
as a Soviet satellite.

The new budget was in-  
troduced in the Communist-  
controlled Volkskammer (Peo-  
ple's Chamber) one day after  
all East German political parties  
announced their support for the  
creation of a people's army.

The budget left the scope for  
rearmament expenses wide open  
by omitting—for the first time  
—any breakdown of how the  
budget is to be spent.

The Finance Minister, Hans  
Loch, simply laid before the  
rubber-stamp parliament a lump  
sum demand for 31,730,000,000  
East marks for the fiscal year  
1952-53. This is about 6,000,  
000,000 marks or 25 per cent  
higher than the 1951 budget.—  
Associated Press.

The Chinese Government has  
expressed its desire to confine  
the scope of application of the  
Economic Assistance Programme  
regulations of 1948 to capital  
goods only.

Nationalist China will be the  
second country in the Far East  
to benefit from a United States  
Government guarantee for  
American investments in local  
industry or economic projects.

The Philippines Government  
has already exchanged notes  
with the United States Govern-  
ment on the application of the  
Act to that country.—France-  
Press.

Guaranteeing

Investments

Taipei, June 10.

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Press.

The exchange of notes will

be formally made at the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

within a week.

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Press.

# MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

All—THAT MOUSE DIDN'T GET AWAY!

I CAN SEE IT ALL—IN THIS INFRARED LIGHT—

MAYBE THE TRAPS'LL CATCH SOME MORE—THEN I'LL BE ABLE TO SLEEP—GOOD NIGHT—WHAT'S THAT?

IN THE INVISIBLE INFRARED LIGHT, THIS IS WHAT MANDRAKE SEES!

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Onward For
"DIE HAKEM" June 20	June 30	Japan
"LA MARSEILLAISE" June 20	July 1	Kobe & Yokohama
"MEKONG" June 20	July 1	Japan
"MONKAY" June 30	July 1	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" July 11	July 12	Marseilles via Saigon
"DIE HAKEM" July 20	July 22	N. Africa & Europe
"MEKONG" Aug. 8	Aug. 10	N. Africa & Europe

For Passenger and Freight, freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles and West Africa by Transhipment, Madagascar by transhipment in Saigon or Djibouti.

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## EVERETT LINES

## EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast cargo and passengers service refrigeration space available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Burma and East Coast Indian Ports.

## "LENEVERETT"

Arrives June 22 from Singapore.  
Sails June 23 for Japan.

## "NOREVERETT"

Arrives June 30 from Manila.  
Sails July 1 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

## EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

## M.S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

Loading June 24  
Sailing June 25 for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Basrah & Bahrain.

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

## REMEDY SUGGESTED FOR SLUMP

Manila, June 18. Several members of the Senate Finance Committee today advocated lifting the import and exchange controls for a one or two-year experimental period as a means of averting the expected business slump during the coming fiscal year.

However, Opposition Nationalist Senator Cipriano Primicias, the Committee Chairman, opposed the plan on the grounds that the country's dollar reserves will be drained during the proposed "free" period.

He stressed the necessity of controls until the present trade relations between the Philippines and the United States are revised.

Proponents of the plan argue that essential goods from abroad could be stockpiled during the free period so that merchandise would be in abundance and trade could be carried on at the normal pace when the controls are reinforced.

However, they seek a strict inventory by the Government of imports to avoid hoarding and profiteering during the period of scarcity.

According to figures compiled by Senator Primicias, there will be a large trade decline in the next year.—France-Press.

## Foreign Exchanges In N.Y.

New York, June 18.	U.S.
Canada	1.02 1/2
England—official	2.78 1/2
unofficial	2.80 bid/ask
"30 day futures	2.78
"90 day futures	2.77
Australia	2.74 1/2
New Zealand	2.74 1/2
South Africa	2.74 1/2
Portugal	2.74 1/2
Belgium	2.74 1/2
Denmark	2.74 1/2
France	2.74 1/2
West Germany	2.74 1/2
Holland	2.74 1/2
Italy	2.74 1/2
Norway	2.74 1/2
Sweden	2.74 1/2
Switzerland	2.74 1/2
Middle East	2.74 1/2
Egypt	2.74 1/2
Iran	2.74 1/2
Turkey	2.74 1/2
Latin America	2.74 1/2
Argentina	2.74 1/2
Brazil	2.74 1/2
Bolivia	2.74 1/2
Chile	2.74 1/2
Colombia	2.74 1/2
Cuba	2.74 1/2
Ecuador	2.74 1/2
Peru	2.74 1/2
Uruguay	2.74 1/2
Venezuela	2.74 1/2
Far East	2.74 1/2
India	2.74 1/2
Pakistan	2.74 1/2
Hongkong	2.74 1/2
Indonesia	2.74 1/2
Singapore	2.74 1/2
Japan	2.74 1/2

## Japan Trade Mission In Taipei

Taipei, June 18. A 30-man Japanese trade mission, comprising Japanese businessmen and journalists, arrived here today by CAT plane. They hope to proceed to Hongkong after a few days stay in Taiwan.—France-Press.

## Japan Ships Gold

Yokohama, June 18. Japan today shipped \$17,500,000 worth of gold bullion to New York, the first such shipment to leave since the war. This money will be paid into the International Monetary Fund.—United Press.

## WORLD'S RICE SHORTAGE

## Paradoxical Position Arises Poorer Half Of World Eats Most Expensive Cereal

London, June 8.

Rice is scarce and dear, standing now at a peak level of around \$75 a ton for Burma No. 2 f.o.b. Rangoon, even though so many commodities, including some other cereals, especially barley, have fallen sharply in price during recent months.

For about half the world, wheat is the basic foodstuff, but for the other half rice is the staple. Since rice is now much dearer than wheat the paradoxical position arises that the poorer half of the world eats what is at present much the more expensive cereal, says the "Financial Times."

Output of rice has not expanded in line with the rapidly increasing population of the East.

And the amount of rice entering world trade has been halved. Before the war the five-year average of exports from Burma, Siam and Indo-China was 6.3m. tons, of which about 1.5m. tons went to Europe and the West Indies, leaving 4.8m. tons for Eastern countries.

Last year rice exports from the same countries amounted to 3.5m. tons, of which 2.8m. tons went to Eastern countries. This fall is the result of political strife in Burma and Indo-China.

Its repercussions have been particularly severe for India and for various Commonwealth countries, Ceylon, Malaya, Hongkong, Mauritius and the Seychelles, for example, which have always had to import rice. Lately they have found difficulty in securing anything like adequate quantities because Japan also wants rice.

JAPAN'S POSITION The latter country, having so far been well provided with dollars since the Korean outbreak, has occupied a strong position as a buyer.

Even the U.S. in filling its own relatively minor domestic consumption needs, has come up against the uncomfortable competitive power of Japanese dollar buyers.

A recent Commons debate underlined the dangers of the rice scarcity.

Value of commodities like rubber, tea and copra, which are exported by Ceylon, Malaya and Indonesia, have now fallen sharply, but the cost of the rice imported by these countries has so far tended to rise.

No one denies the seriousness of the present rice scarcity. Yet in the background there are some important off-setting factors which have so far received little publicity.

CHANGING HABITS The bulk of the world's rice is consumed and will continue to be consumed by the families who grew it.

It is within the relatively small fringe of production entering into international trade that the present scarcity is mainly felt.

And despite the conservatism of the East, food habits in rice-importing countries are changing. It is not generally realised to what extent the shortfall in rice imports to Eastern countries has already been made up by increased off-take of other grain.

A recent article in the London Rice Producers' Association's "Rice Review" points out how Eastern populations are being compelled to "make-do" with other food.

INDIAN IMPORTS Before the war all India imported annually about 1.5m. tons of rice, mainly from Burma. Since the war imports from India of grains as a whole have increased appreciably (because of the rising population) but rice has played a relatively small part.

In 1951 imports of all food grains amounted to 4.7m. tons, but of this total rice from Burma and Thailand made up only 440,000 tons.

Although India has trebled her food grain imports the main supplies have consisted of wheat and flour, maize, barley and rice.

The abnormally high price of rice has necessitated large subsidies in distributing imported supplies and so the Indian authorities have preferred to take advantage of available supplies of other equally nutritious food grains which are available for cheaper.

Japan has taken similar measures. Before the war she imported annually about 1.5m. tons of rice from Korea and Formosa.

OTHER CEREALS These supplies are no longer obtainable and the deficit is being made up mainly with wheat and flour, barley and maize.

Total food grain imports have more than doubled but in the 1950-51 season rice made up only 700,000 tons while other cereal imports reached nearly 4.5m. tons.

Blending of barley with rice has been successful and also but supplies of Japanese-grown rice in the Far East. Despite the fact that substituting other cereals, Japanese buying pressure is still powerful enough to contribute to continuing inflation in world rice markets.

## HOPE FOR FUTURE

Nevertheless, the surprising extent to which other grains are already filling the gap in rice supplies does provide hope for the future.

Without such a measure of hope the world's rice outlook would indeed be grim.

The fact that rice is so dear in relation to other cereals has also encouraged expansion of production and exports from countries outside the Far East, for instance the U.S., Italy, Brazil and Egypt.

In recent years, Egypt has her annual surplus of rice to the East and feeding the greater portion of her population with wheat and flour bought at something like half the price.

## TAIWAN SURPLUS

Taipei, June 17. Mr Li Lien-chang, Commissioner for the Provincial Government Supply Board, told the Press today that Taiwan will be able to export 100,000 tons of surplus rice this year out of an estimated output of 1,600,000 tons.—France-Press.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business continued very dull on the Stock Exchange this morning, total value being only \$48,055. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSBC	17 1/2	17 1/2	5 @ 1305
Bank of China	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Communications	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of East Asia	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of India	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Japan	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Korea	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of London	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Manila	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Mexico	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of New York	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Paris	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Portugal	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Russia	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Spain	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Sweden	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of Switzerland	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the East	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the Middle East	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the Pacific	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the South	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the West	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the North	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the East	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the Middle East	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the Pacific	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the South	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the West	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305
Bank of the North	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 @ 1305

## Israel Orders From Canada

Montreal, June 18. Israel has placed orders for more than \$500,000 worth of Canadian products.

Mr Dickstein, Chairman of the Canadian-Palestine Trading Company, told reporters after a trip to Israel that the orders included \$200,000 worth of agricultural and farm implements.

Israeli buyers have also ordered book paper and newsprint and a large shipment of lumber.—United Press.

## Exchange Rates

Business was done on the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	6.55
Sterling note (per £1)	10.25
Indonesian guilders (per 100)	3.14
Siam bahts (per 100)	2.10
Philippine pesos (per 100)	1.21
Indonesian dollars (per 100)	12.20

## JAPANESE BONDS

London, June 18. Japanese bonds "A" (4% of 1890) 70 1/2 "B" (4% of 1897) 64 1/2 "C" (4% of 1910) 118 1/2 "D" (4% of 1934) 84 "E" (5 1/2% of 1934) 80 1/2 Consols — United Press.

## Soybean Oil

New York, June 18. Prices in the soybean and oil market closed unchanged with the following exception: Soybean oil, per bushel, F.O.B. Minneapolis, \$4.02.—United Press.

## ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SALES	TO
"EASTWAY" June 21	Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Deli, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe.
"TIPANAS" June 21	Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Deli, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe.
"TIPANANGI" June 21	Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Deli, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe.
"TIPANODOK" July 1	Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Deli, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Moluccas, East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Europe.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1952.

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## JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

### Husband Home Early

It is not difficult to picture the scene at Rob's home on the day he made his decision.

He would arrive back unaccompanied early. His wife, arms crossed and wet to the elbows, would emerge from her work-exhausted first because of her housework, then because of her adjustment to an artillery barrack, and this was an interruption.

"Rob, Rob, what's up, forgot something?"

"No, I've just packed it in. I've quit. Always told you I would, sooner or later, and today..."

And now for the wife, something more than the dovetailing of her schedule was threatened. The whole fabric of the home, that had been so painstakingly woven, seemed in jeopardy. "You've not... oh, Rob, you've not..."

THEN Rob would comfort and gently reassure her. He is a brilliant, sane, quiet man, sun-tanned, well set up, whose spectacles in their yellow metal frames gave him a clerical air, though he works with his hands as a labourer.

"Nothing to worry about, love," he would say "with my record, get a job any time. But there's no hurry. There's what we've saved. We can choose."

All he said was true. His career was full of small excellencies. To his family he would never perhaps be the hero his brother was who had found security and respectability in the ranks of the civil service. Rob, at a boy, had joined other ranks more adventurous—the Army. He had served his time, rejoined when war came, been discharged finally with a splendid character, and then gone labouring, and done pretty well at that.

What he said about the savings was likewise true. Prudence, his prudence, had put £80 in the bank, all saved in small sums when the going was good and overtime, overweighted pay packets.

WITH all the confidence in the world Rob went to the Labour Exchange the day after he had resigned from his job. He went not to look for another position but to find one.

And there was no job to be had that day. And none the next day. For eight weeks no one offered him work. By that time his savings had gone.

In his despair at the situation (for you cannot take care of a wife and four-year-old child properly on an unemployment benefit, Rob went thieving. And being unaccustomed to dishonesty he muffed the robbery he planned. He intended to steal from a builder's dump in an unoccupied private house. He chose broad daylight for the operation, and was seen, caught, arrested.

Next morning at Great Marlborough Street he pleaded guilty to being found on warehouse premises for the purpose of stealing. He told the police he had thought to take some lead away and sell it.

"HE has a brother who is a public servant," said Mr Charles Morgan, the probation officer to Mr Paul Bennett, VC. "This brother advised him to plead guilty and told him what a fool he had been."

Brothers do talk so. "I can get no explanation as to why he couldn't get a job," the probation officer went on, "but I think the £80 savings gave him some idea of independence."

THE magistrate turned to Rob. "Haven't you read that lead thieves go to prison without exception, because there's so much of it going on?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," Rob said. "He" was reminded for a week in custody. During his week he read the last of the £80 would be used up, no doubt; he would have that worry for company in his cell. When he was set free he might find as others have, that the court was more useful in helping him back on his feet than many more regular agencies. But he was not to know that now. "Rob, Rob, what's up, forgot something?"

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## Neutral Military Observers At Koje Is., Proposal

Washington, June 18.

The Acting Defence Secretary, Mr William C. Foster, said today that diplomatic approaches were at present being made to "certain nations" to arrange for a team of neutral military observers to inspect riot-torn Koje Island's prisoner of war camp.

He declined to name the nations pending their formal replies to invitations sent out by the United States.

The suggestion that neutral observers be invited to collect the real facts of the Koje disorders as an offset to Communist propaganda distortions was made by President Truman last week.

## MARTIAL LAW ALONG BALTIC

Russia's Action

Berlin, June 18.

East German Communists have imposed martial law along a 50-mile stretch of the Baltic Sea coast to conceal Soviet guided missile tests, East German sources said today.

The West Berlin anti-Communist news agency "Information Bureau, West," said that 12 Germans were killed and 34 others were injured seriously in a recent rocket explosion at the Soviet rocket testing station at Penemunde on Usedom Island near the East German-Polish border.

The Agency said that the martial law which was ordered covered the coastal area from Warnemunde, sea port for Rostock, eastward to Rugen Island.

In that area and farther to the east to Usedom Island, boats are forbidden to approach closer than 650 yards from the shore.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Restrictions on the sea coast area, where Adolf Hitler set up Germany's main V-2 rocket station at Peenemunde in World War II, coincided with strict security measures for Soviet naval manoeuvres in the Baltic. The area involved south-west of the region where the Swedish plane was shot down by Russian fighter planes on Monday while searching for another Swedish aircraft which was believed to have met a similar fate.

The West Berlin news agency said that the Peenemunde explosion, first reported on May 26, although the cause was not then known, was produced by the ignition of high explosive chemicals.—United Press.

## EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT

Yau Lam, 40, firewood hawker, who placed 800 cabbages of firewood on the sidewalk in Connaught Road West near Eastern Street about midday yesterday, was made an example of by Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning.

Yau was fined \$200 for causing an obstruction.

Defendant who was also bound over in the sum of \$250 for one year, was told by the Magistrate: "I have received many complaints about this kind of offence, and I am going to make an example of you."

## IT'S ALL THE SAME

A 60-year-old Chinese arrested in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday morning, emphatically declared at Central this morning, when charged with picking up refuse in a public place: "I was not picking up refuse. I was picking up cigarette butts."

After the charge had been explained more fully to him, the old man, Chan Wai-sung, unemployed, pleaded guilty. He was cautioned and discharged by Mr Poon Yan-hoi.

## Oil Dispute Hearing At The Hague



Another chapter in the dispute between Britain and Persia over the Persian Oilfields opened last week at The Hague when the International Court of Justice met to hear oral pleadings from the delegations of the two countries to determine its jurisdictional competence to judge the issue. Persia was represented by Prime Minister Dr Mossadegh, seen here with the Persian Ambassador to The Hague Hossein Navab during the meeting.—London Express.

## Harriman's 4 To 1 Victory Over Senator Kefauver

Washington, June 18.

The Mutual Security Director, Mr Averell Harriman, today won a four to one victory over Senator Estes Kefauver in the district of Columbia's Democratic primary, complete returns showed today.

Mr Harriman won the presidential popularity contest and captured the district's six votes at the national convention in defeating Senator Kefauver who had the backing of the district's Democratic organization.

Senator Kefauver, who had lost only once before in 15 previous primaries, only gained four of the district's 40 precincts.

Complete unofficial returns gave Mr Harriman 14,076 votes and Senator Kefauver 3,377.

The test marked the first time that Mr Harriman had submitted his name to voters.

The residents of the district of Columbia, site of the Federal capital, Washington, have no votes in presidential or congressional elections, but send delegates to the nominating conventions.

Mr Harriman ran his campaign mostly on a pledge to work for Federal sponsorship of civil rights programmes, a campaign which produced considerable support among Washington's large Negro population.

NOT MUCH TO LEARN

Singapore, June 18. Hongkong police methods of training non-English-speaking Chinese recruits are not much different from those in Singapore, said Mr H. F. Frew, Superintendent of Police, on his return to the Colony yesterday.

Mr Frew and Mr Sean Yun-chong, Assistant Superintendent of Police, were sent to Hongkong for a fortnight to study methods of training there.

Mr Frew said that the main advantage in Hongkong is that they are able to get a better type of recruit and as many as they need.

"We visited one recruiting centre where there were 400 Chinese, wanting to be constables, and only 20 were selected. And out of these, probably only 20 will survive the training course," he said.

"And they have a shorter period of training of four months."

Otherwise, he said, their methods of training recruits are much the same and some of them do not take a course in rifle drill.

A report on their visit will be submitted to the Commissioner of Police, Mr Nigel Morris.

## Illegally Practised Medicine MAN FINED \$750

Tam Ching-chuen, 48, of 91, Ho Fong Street, Cheung Chau, who pleaded guilty to illegally practising medicine for gain and possession of a quantity of penicillin and poisons, was fined a total of \$750 or 18 weeks by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning. He was also bound over in \$1,000 for two years on his own recognisance.

Det. Insp. J. F. Gale said that on June 6, an anonymous letter was received by the Police, which stated that defendant was practising in Shaikwan and had treated a woman who later died.

Yesterday afternoon, together with the Police Surgeon and Insp. Andrews he carried out a raid at No. 43 Main Street East, first floor, Shaikwan. Prior to this a Policewoman was sent there and at the time of the Police raid defendant was examining the Policewoman.

The Police made a search of the premises and found a quantity of penicillin and poison. Insp. Gale himself searched defendant and found a ferry ticket bearing an address in Cheung Chau. This address was later raided by the Police there and a suitcase filled with Western medicine, including penicillin, was found. This penicillin was not the subject of a charge, Insp. Gale said.

IGNORANCE FLEA Defendant was arrested and he told the Police that he was ignorant of the laws of the Colony. He was a refugee from Canton, and had studied for five years in the Kung Lap Medical College.

Insp. Gale said that defendant made no application to obtain registration in Hongkong. He drew his Worship's attention to the correspondence in the Press recently regarding such matters.

The Prosecutor added that defendant came to Hongkong after the fall of Canton in October, 1949.

Insp. Gale said that defendant must have been practising in Cheung Chau in the morning, and then crossing over to Shaikwan to continue practising in the afternoon.

When defendant was questioned by the Police Surgeon, the latter was of the opinion that defendant had little knowledge of Western medicine.

Defendant admitted one previous conviction for gambling. Defendant's wife who was present in Court tearfully pleaded for leniency, stating that they were refugees and had a large family to support. Their youngest child was four years old.

After sentence had been passed, an application by Insp. Gale for confiscation of all the medicines and poisons was granted.

## RICKSHAW COOLIE INJURED

A coolie pulling a rickshaw outside the Kowloon Post Office was knocked down at 8.45 this morning by a motor-cycle ridden by a European, Mr J. H. Franco, who had another European, Mr Brook, riding pillion.

The rickshaw puller was taken to hospital with a fractured right leg, both Europeans being unhurt. The cycle was proceeding in the direction of the Star Ferry at the time of the accident.

## DANISH AIRMEN ALERTED

Swedish Foreign Minister Cuts Short Holiday In Rome

Stockholm, June 18. While Sweden angrily rejected the Soviet allegation that a Swedish Catalina plane had opened fire on Russian planes, and the Danish Chiefs of Staff in Copenhagen alerted their airmen to shoot back if attacked by Soviets, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr Gaston Uden, has decided to cut short his holiday in Rome and return to Stockholm immediately.

This action by the Foreign Minister was disclosed by a Foreign Office spokesman this evening, and was one of several dramatic sequels to the shooting down of a Swedish "mercy plane" by Russian MIG-15s outside territorial waters earlier this week.

The Swedish Cabinet met in an urgent special session today to discuss the shooting down of an armed Swedish Catalina rescue plane which was searching for another lost aircraft.

The Cabinet had before it the translation of a Russian note stating that the Swedish plane was over Soviet territory and had opened fire. First, the Russians claim their territorial waters extend 12 miles into the Baltic. The recognised limit is three miles.

COUNCIL MEETING

Tomorrow the Government's Foreign Policy Council, comprising the Premier, Foreign Minister and representatives of both Houses of Parliament, meets to discuss the incident.

In Copenhagen, Admiral E.J. Arle Quidsgaard, chairman of Denmark's Joint Chiefs of Staff, alerted Danish airmen to shoot back unhesitatingly if fired on by Soviet planes either inside or outside Danish territory.

He revealed that Danish military units have had standing orders since March to shoot to kill without waiting further orders if Soviet ships or planes fire on any Danish unit.

Both Danes and Swedes are outraged by the Soviet contention that the Swedes were at fault in the Baltic incident last Monday.—Associated Press and Reuters.

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"Your next door neighbour said you probably needed a scrubbing brush!"

Printed and published by BRISWANE ARTHUR GRAY for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.